FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 OCTOBER 1984

Cyprus Bombing

Palestinian dissident leader Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha claimed that his supporters carried out the 4 October car-bomb attack on the Israeli Embassy in Cyprus, AFP reported citing a communique issued in Damascus. Earlier, a PLO source accused the Israelis of staging the explosion in order to undermine Palestinian-Cypriot relations, according to Radio Monte Carlo.

Libya

Reaction to Egypt — Libya reacted against Egypt's decision to formally secede from the defunct 1971 unity agreement with Libya and Syria. In a statement broadcast by Tripoli radio, the "Federal National Assembly of the Union of Arab Republics" denounced Egypt's "illegal" move, asserting that no party has the right to withdraw from the union without holding a referendum, and that Egypt's withdrawal is therefore "null and void."

Presence in Chad — Libyan troops are still present in 14 areas of northern Chad, including Faya-Largeau, AFP reported citing sources in Ndjamena. Recent "indications" of a Libyan withdrawal were not confirmed and no withdrawal has been "noticed," the agency said.

French Diplomacy

Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan met with President Francois Mitterrand and Defense Minister Charles Hernu in Paris for talks on Middle East affairs, AFP reported. A source close to the Saudi delegation noted that the discussion covered ways to speed up French arms deliveries to the Saudis, the agency added. Meanwhile, monitored Syrian media have not mentioned or confirmed a Brussels radio report that Mitterrand will visit Syria in November.

Egypt-Israel

Negotiations between the two countries on the future of Tabah will be resumed "probably immediately upon Prime Minister Peres' return from the United States" according to a report by the Jerusalem paper *DAVAR*. Egyptian media have not confirmed the report.

Algeria-USSR

A Soviet delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Boris Ponomarev arrived in Algeria on the invitation of the FLN, Algiers radio reported.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Jordan should have consulted with other Arab states before restoring its relations with Egypt, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir stated in a London magazine interview reported by KUNA. He described the Jordanian move as a "hasty" decision that came at an "unsuitable" time. Meanwhile, Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri dismissed Morocco's call for an emergency Arab summit on the issue, asserting that such a meeting would perpetuate "differences over nothing" and would be an unacceptable violation of each Arab country's right to make whatever decision it deems proper, according to SUNA. The Moroccan appeal is not merely "useless" but is also "dubious," Numayri added, because Morocco is united with Libya and cannot take a neutral position on Jordan's move.

Iran-Iraq conflict

After meeting with Iranian Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the chairman of the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (SAIRI) said their talks focused on difficulties facing Iraqi refugees in Iran and on the presence of SAIRI forces at the frontline to help fight against President Saddam Husayn's regime, Tehran radio reported. SAIRI has decided to mobilize all available Iraqis to help overthrow Saddam Husayn, he added.

Afghanistan

The Special Revolutionary Court sentenced nine men to death for their part in various rebel operations including the 31 August bombing at Kabul Airport, according to Kabul radio.

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INA: Yasir 'Arafat To Hold Talks in GDR 5 Oct

JN041855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 4 Oct (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will begin a visit to the GDR tomorrow. The INA correspondent here said that 'Arafat's talks with GDR officials will deal with the Arab situation and Palestinian developments, particularly with regard to the PNC meeting. The correspondent learned that at the conclusion of his visit to the GDR next Monday, 'Arafat will head for Algiers to lead the Fatah delegation to the talks scheduled with Algerian and PDRY officials on efforts to convene the PNC.

PLO's 'Arafat Receives SFRY President's Message

JN041727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received a message from the president of the SFRY State Presidency. Our correspondent has learned that the message dealt with several important issues which were agreed upon during the nonaligned summit conference. The message also dealt with a number of issues which were discussed during Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar's recent visit to the SFRY. The message also reaffirmed the SFRY's firm stand in support of our people's just struggle under the PLO. The message was delivered by the SFRY ambassador to Tunis during a meeting with Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar the night before last.

Yasir 'Arafat Receives Zimbabwean Minister

JN041715 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Tunis yesterday with Nathan Shamuyarira, Zimbabwean minister of information, posts, and telecommunications. Our correspondent said the two sides discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and ways of promoting these relations. Our correspondent has learned that Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar asked the Zimbabwean minister to convey a message to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Further Reportage on PNC Session Mediation

'Arafat Awaits Mediation Results

PM041353 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "'Arafat Awaiting Results of Mediations With Damascus Before Stating His Position on Restoration of Relations With Cairo"]

[Excerpt] London — The Fatah Central Committee continued its meetings all day long yesterday, the main topic of discussion being the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations and the official PLO position should be on this matter. *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT* has learned that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is presently awaiting the results of the mediations undertaken by Algiers and Aden to settle the differences between Fatah and Syria. The PLO's official stand toward several issues, especially the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations and the proposed settlement plans, will be determined in the light of these results. A Palestinian official source in Tunis yesterday denied that 'Arafat made any press statements during his recent visit to Kuwait. The source said the report that 'Arafat urged the Arab states to restore relations with Egypt is unfounded.

Al-Wazir Leaves for Algiers

JN050716 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Amman, *AL-RA'Y* — Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Amman for Algiers yesterday to attend the Fatah Central Committee meetings, the largest of the Palestinian resistance movements and led by Yasir 'Arafat. The Fatah Central Committee is scheduled to discuss the results of the mission undertaken by Algeria and the PDRY to bring closed the viewpoints of the various Palestinian organizations.

Fatah Postpones Algerian Visit

LD041559 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Tunis, 4 Oct (KUNA) — A prominent Fatah official said here today that the Central Committee delegation's visit to Algiers scheduled for yesterday or today has been postponed until the middle of next week.

Mr Salah Khalaf, member of the Fatah Central Committee, told KUNA that the departure of the Central Committee delegation for the Algerian capital was connected to the return from Damascus of the Algerian and South Yemeni mediators, Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia and 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir. He said that the two mediators will return to Algiers today or tomorrow. He added: "But since Brother Yasir 'Arafat has to go to East Berlin tomorrow to participate in the 35th anniversary of that country's founding, we requested that the Algiers meeting between us and the Algerian and South Yemeni officials be postponed until next Tuesday or Wednesday [9 or 10 October]." Mr Khalaf denied news reports from the Tunisian capital that the delegation of the Fatah Central Committee, headed by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, did not go to Algiers because "President Chadli Bendjedid apologized for being unable to meet with Mr 'Arafat due to prior commitments."

Palestine National Alliance Sends Message to PNC

GF040900 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 2 Oct 84 p 19

[Text of message sent by the Palestinian National Alliance to members of the PNC -- 17 September]

[Text] Greetings to the revolution and struggle. The Palestinian National Alliance [PNA] offers its struggle greetings. We applaud the national role you are playing through your membership in the PNC and the necessity that all factions, powers, and responsible national Palestinian officials must participate in this

historic responsibility to face the dangers confronting our national Palestinian cause and the PLO. These dangers include the internal and the external dangers which threaten to liquidate it, destroy and divide it, especially the efforts exerted recently to convene the 17th session of the PNC before reaching a national, political, and a comprehensive organizational agreement on various issues which are the center of the argument in the Palestinian arena. The National Alliance wants to present to you its national stand on the Palestinian situation, hoping that you will carry out your role to serve the cause of our people and to confront diversionist and capitulatory practices, and to reestablish PLO national unity against imperialism and Zionism.

1. The PNA affirms its adherence to the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It will confront all capitulatory, imperialist, and Zionist solutions, such as the Camp David accords, the conspiracy of self-government, the Reagan plan and other conspiracies aimed at reducing our national rights by any party.

2. The PNA struggles for national unity and to regain the national unity of the PLO against imperialism and Zionism. It will resist any attempts aimed at dividing and undermining the PLO, including efforts to convene the 17th session of PNC before reaching a national, political, and comprehensive organizational agreement.

3. The numerous diversions conducted by the leadership against the national charter, the decisions of the PNC to publicly join the Camp David circle, and its repeated announcements on its readiness to recognize and negotiate with the Zionist enemy indicate that the leadership has lost its legitimacy in the PLO. The PNA believes that these practices do not represent a common factor in unifying the Palestinian arena. Based on these facts, the ouster of the leadership and its diversionist and capitulatory policies become an immediate necessity in order to save the PLO, to restore its unity, to guarantee the continuation of the Palestinian revolution, and to preserve the Palestinian cause.

4. Various factions, forces, and national personalities have confronted the leadership and its diversionist practices. The PNC met on 25 December 1983 — attended by Brother Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the PNC, and by a number of Executive Committee members and members of the National and Democratic Alliances — to consider 'Arafat's visit to Cairo, a violation of the PNC decisions. Thus 'Arafat lost his legitimacy in the PLO. In a statement by the PNC chairman following its meeting on 19 June, the National and Democratic Alliances affirmed the following:

a. To struggle for the unity of the PLO on a national basis against imperialism and Zionism, to adhere to the PLO as the sole representative of our people, and to confront diversionist and capitulatory methods.

b. Not to convene the PNC unless a national, political,and comprehensive organizational agreement is reached.

c. To consider the National and the Democratic Alliances as the basis of the dialogue.

5. A comprehensive national agreement cannot be reached as long as the leadership insists on remaining in the PLO. Reaching a national comprehensive agreement demands consideration of the effect of the crisis inside Fatah and the PLO on the structure of the PNC and on the representatives of the popular organizations — most of whom have been fired by the leadership. Nobody will be able to ignore the new facts in the Palestinian arena and their effects on the progress of the national Palestinian struggle after the historic changes in the Palestinian and the Lebanese arena whichallowed the forces of the Palestinian revolution to remain in Lebanon. Thus, the goals of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon were not achieved. The Lebanese, Palestinian, and Syrian alliances managed to cancel the 17 May agreement.

6. The preservation of PLO national unity is always linked with the preservation of the PNC as an institution, free from divisions or splits. A comprehensive agreement among all factions, the Executive Committee, and the PNC leadership should be reached beforehand. Any step to convene the PNC before reaching a comprehensive national agreement will not serve the national issue and will be a divisive move destroying the PLO. The PNA, while explaining its stand against convening the PNC before reaching a comprehensive national agreement, is certain that you will understand what is happening in the Palestinian arena, and the presnt dangers. We are all concerned over the dangers threatening the future of the PLO, the destiny of the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinian cause. We are certain that you will confront all attempts aimed at involving members of the PNC in this divisive action to undermine the PLO. The PNA will continue the struggle to achieve the widest national unity of all factions, powers, and national leaders in order to reunite the PLO on a national basis against imperialism and Zionism. The PNA will escalate all forms of struggle, foremost of which is armed struggle, until victory is attained.

With our respect and victory for the revolution.

[Signed]The Palestinian National Alliance, 17 September 1984.

PLO Dissidents Issue Communique on Nicosia Blast

NC042104 Paris AFP in English 2057 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus Oct 4 (AFP) — Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha]leader of a dissident faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), has claimed responsibility for a car bomb blast outside the Israeli Embassy in Nicosia today. In a communique issued here, Abu Musa said a group of his supporters had carried out the attack, which he said resulted in "extensive" casualties and damage. (Cypriot police said the bomb, which went off in a parking lot, started a small fire but caused no casualties. A few of the embassy's windows were broken and several cars were slightly damaged.)

Colonel Musa's communique said the attack was not against the Cypriot Government but was directed at the "Zionist enemy." It said Israeli intelligence services at the Nicosia embassy were working closely with other PLO groups, such as those supporting PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, and the attack was a "first warning to all parties in favour of such accords." (In Beirut, an anonymous

caller to a news agency said a group called the Al-Fajr forces was responsible for the attack.)

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN041747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Palestinian, Lebanese national resistance men set off a high explosive, remote-controlled charge yesterday under a Zionist military patrol composed of 23 Zionist vehicles and trucks near Sihhin in occupied southern Lebanon. A number of Zionist vehicles were destroyed, and all of their occupants were either killed or wounded. A Zionist military spokesman admitted the heroic operation, but did not mention his losses as usual. He said his forces immediately carried out extensive search campaigns and arrested a large number of citizens on the pretext of their collaborating with the resistance men, who withdrew safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

AL-ANBA': GCC Sets Joint Military Exercises

GF041303 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 3 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] The newspaper *AL-ANBA'* has learned that the technical offices of the GCC General Secretariat has set the date of the joint Gulf military maneuvers; they will be on 10 October. Units of the armies of the GCC countries will take part in these maneuvers. Gulf military sources pointed out that Al-Jazirah Shield II [Roman Two] maneuvers will be held in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Hafar al-Batin. Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, will attend the maneuver celebrations.

KUWAIT

Foreign Minister's Talks in Washington Reported

LD050908 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and information minister, described his talks with Robert McFarlane, the U.S. President's adviser for national security, as "positive and fruitful." After the meeting, which was held at the White House last night and which lasted more than 1 hour, Shaykh Sabah told KUNA that his talks with McFarlane "dealt with bilateral relations, the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East conflict, and the Lebanese crisis." The meeting was attended by Kuwaiti Ambassador to the United States Shaykh Sa'ud Nasir al-Sabah and by Jack Kemp, senior Middle East Affairs adviser on the National Security Council.

The foreign minister arrived in Washington yesterday from New York for this meeting and subsequently returned to New York to attend the 39th UNITED Nations General Assembly session. This meeting was arranged before the meeting between the GCC foreign ministers, led by Shaykh Sabah, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz which was held in New York a few days ago.

Shaykh Sabah said the United States "seems serious in its efforts to find a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict despite the preoccupation of the U.S. Administration with the current presidential elections." In answer to a question on whether he discussed with McFarlane a specific proposal for resolving this conflict, he said "such plans are being discussed at the United Nations between the parties concerned and they do not concern the United States directly." The minister described U.S.-Kuwaiti relations as "good" and confirmed they have returned to normality, and that "there are no outsanding problems between us." Shaykh Sabah returned to New York immediately after his talks in Washington.

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Egypt-Jordan Ties

LD041944 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1752 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] London, 4 Oct (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwait deputy prime minister, foreign affairs minister and information minister, expressed the belief that Jordan "rushed" to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt and that the "time for the announcement of this decision is unsuitable, especially as no one is envious of the Arabs' differences." Shaykh Sabah, in an interview conducted in New York with the London *AL-TAQADDUM* magazine to be published on Saturday, explained that "consultations should have been held with Arab leaders and kings before embarking on such a step. I believe it was a hasty step and did not come at a suitable time." He expressed the hope that this matter would not cause a wider split in the Arab ranks, and said "I hope that the Arab summit conference will not be postponed again, because after what has happened between Morocco and Libya and now between Jordan and Egypt, the conference should be held to discuss these extraordinary issues." Here is the text of the interview:

Question: Let us begin with Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. How do you evaluate this decision?

Answer: This is the first time I have given my opinion on this matter. I think that consultations should have been held with Arab heads of state and kings prior to embarkation on this step, and I consider it a hasty decision which has come at an unsuitable time.

Question: Do you believe that it affects Jordanian-Arab relations?

Answer: No one can envy us the differences among the Arab sides and I hope that this matter will not further widen the split in the Arab ranks. Anyone can give his opinion of what has happened, and naturally Jordan has its opinion on its policy and has the freedom to make the decisions it wants; but we also have the right to give our opinion on what has happened.

Question: Do you believe that the Jordanian step will be a factor in the postponement of the Arab summit, which has not been held for 2 years, or will it be an impetus for other Arab states to restore their relations with Egypt?

Answer: First, I hope that the Arab summit conference will not be postponed again, because after what has happened between Morocco and Libya, and now between Egypt and Jordan, the conference should be held to discuss these urgent matters. The issue at stake is not the return of Egypt; rather, it is the closing of the Arab ranks. Therefore, I hope the summit will not be postponed and will be held on the fixed date.

Question: Following the Oujdah agreements and the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, do you think that the Arab world has entered a policy of forming axes?

Answer: I have already given you my views on Jordan and Egypt, and I wish to confine myself to what I have already said.

Question: May we return to the Abha conference? The most important resolutions adopted at that conference concerned the security of the Gulf because its security and that of the Red Sea are part of the security of the Indian Ocean. Yet there were some who demanded foreign intervention to protect the region. What does this demand — which you stood against — mean?

Answer: No such thing took place at our Abha meeting. We issued a statement saying that the region's security is the responsibility of the region's countries, not others.

Question: How then do you explain the continued presence of Western shops in the Red Sea and the Gulf, ships that came to remove mines from the Red Sea?

Answer: True, these ships came to remove mines. Saudi Arabia asked the French and other Western states to help. I see no objection to securing help from countries possessing the technological expertise for detecting mines. They have not come to protect Saudi Arabia from any foreign aggression.

Question: The Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to meet in Tunis has not materialized, yet the GCC ministers' conference has taken place. What was the reason for the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers' conference? How can we explain that Gulf cohesion will grow into Arab cohesion?

Answer: The Arab foreign ministers' conference was not postponed for political reasons. When the seven-member committee met in Baghdad we agreed to postpone the convocation of the conference until 23 September. We then discovered that we had little time, as we had to go to New York for the United Nations General Assembly opening. There were issues needing discussion and settlement in the various committees of the conference, and we are still awaiting the results of the work of these committees. We have agreed to meet in New York during our stay for the United Nations General Assembly meetings.

Question: There are rumors about disturbances inside Kuwait caused by Shi'ites connected with Iran. What are your comments on this?

Answer: We in Kuwait do not believe that there is a Shi'ite or a Sunni. [sentence as heard] But we cannot deny that Iran has been trying hard to export the Iranian revolution through groups which have no loyalty to Kuwait and who originally are not Kuwaitis.

Question: How are you facing up to such interference?

Answer: I believe that every country faces a (?fifth) column of some kind; it is not necessarily a Shi'ite column. There are citizens whose loyalties cannot be trusted. Examples of this are the explosions which took place in Kuwait some months ago.

Question: Let us return to the Arab situation. Richard Murphy's visit coincided with the Jordanian decision. Some have said this decision came [word indistinct] a Syrian-American agreement on Lebanon. Is that true?

Answer: I was not present when Murphy visited the region so I have no official information on this.

OMAN

Deputy Chief of Staff Returns From ROK

GF050930 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Major General Hasan ibn Ihsan Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and deputy chief of staff, returned to Oman on 4 October from the ROK following a 1-week visit. During his visit Major General Nasib took part in the ROK's celebration of its Armed Forces day. Major General Nasib and the delegation accompanying him were received on arrival at Al-Sib Airport by the ROK ambassador to Oman and Defense Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Minister Interviewed During Paris Visit

LD041641 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1426 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Paris, 4 Oct (DPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense, aviation and inspector general, this afternoon visited French Defense Minister Charles Hernu at his office. On his arrival at the ministry at 1430 Saudi time his royal highness was welcomed by Charles Hernu. A band played the two national anthems, and his royal highness and his French opposite number inspected an honor guard. The two ministers held talks which attended by Saudi Ambassador to France Jamil al-Hujaylan.

After the meeting, which lasted about an hour, Prince Sultan and Mr Charles Hernu replied to questions from newsmen. Prince Sultan explained that, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest.they discussed cooperation between the two countries and the means of developing this cooperation.

Replying to a question about the Kingdom's policy in the field of armament, his highness stressed that the Kingdom is continuing its policy in diversifying the sources of its arms, a policy adopted long ago. His highness added that the Kingdom is continuing to cooperate with France in this matter. He pointed out that the United States is a friendly country on which the Kingdom relies in this matter, just as it relies on France. Asked whether his highness had discussed with French officials the purchase of new weapons, his highness answered by saying: I have discussed everything that is in our interest.

Replying to a question about the resumption of Jordanian-Egyptian relations, his highness answered that the Kingdom has issued an official statement on this matter, which stresses the Kingdom's commitment to the Arab summit resolutions and Arab unanimity. The statement also praises the role of Egypt and its great status in the Arab world. On the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, a matter to be discussed at an emergency Arab summit called by King Hassan II, Prince Sultan said that if this summit is held, then it will have the final say on this subject.

Former Health Minister al-Qusaybi Envoy to Bahrain

WA051346 Beirut AL-NAHAR ARAB REPORT AND MEMO in English 17 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Dr Ghazi al-Qusaybi, the former Saudi Arabian health minister-cum -poet, is expected to be appointed ambassador to Bahrain. The *FINANCIAL TIMES* reported last week that the appointment was "an open secret" in both countries. Dr al-Qusaybi, who has a reputation for being incorruptible and for running a tight ship, resigned earlier this year after failing to get support from the royal family over new policy measures and rivalries within the cabinet. Dr al-Qusaybi comes from a family with strong diplomatic experience: His father and uncles were also representatives in Bahrain for King 'Abd al-'Aziz, the patriarch of the Saudi house.

UAE

President Returns Home After YAR Visit

GF041443 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1430 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Oct (WAKH) — UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has returned to Abu Dhabi after concluding a 4-day official visit to the YAR. Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan held talks with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih during his 4-day visit. He also took part in laying the cornerstone of the Ma'rib Dam reconstruction project, which will cost $75 million.

PDRY

Moroccan Envoy Arrives, Conveys Message

GF050430 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Mutlaq 'Abdallah Hassan, member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, received at his office this morning Azzedine Laraki, Moroccan minister of national education and envoy of Moroccan King Hassan II. During the meeting Laraki handed him a written message for Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers, dealing with the convocation of an emergency Arab summit. The meeting was attended by Brothers Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah, deputy foreign minister, and Yasin Ahmad Salih, director of the Arab World Department at the Foreign Ministry. The Moroccan envoy who arrived in Aden this morning left the same day.

YAR

Statement Issued After UAE President's Visit

GF042019 Sana Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Text" of UAE-YAR joint statement issued at the conclusion of the visit of UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to the YAR — date not given, read by announcer]

[Text] Responding to the invitation accorded by His Excellency President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, paid an official visit to the YAR from 1 to 4 October 1984.

The prominent guest and his delegation received an official and popular reception in which the profound feelings harbored by the Yemeni people for the fraternal people in the UAE, were demonstrated. During the visit, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan took part with his Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in the celebration of laying the cornerstone for the reconstruction project of the historic Ma'rib Dam — which had been constructed in the city of Ma'rib. An extremely joyous atmosphere engulfed the masses which mirrored their welcome for this great historic event. The prominent guest and his brother the secretary general [of the General People's Congress] visited the city of Ta'izz. Both of them were warmly welcomed by the masses. Thousands of children of Ta'izz took part. They expressed their great joy for the visit of the prominent leaders to their historic city.

Official talks took place between the His Excellency 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and His Excellency Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president. Officials from both sides took part. The talks were held in an atmosphere of amity and fraternal understanding. They focused on the means of developing the firm relations linking the two fraternal countries and the reinforcement of the fraternal cooperation between them, particularly in the political, economic, and cultural fields. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results of the visit and of the discussions that took place during this visit. This expedited the process of promoting cooperation, understanding, and coordination between the two fraternal countries and peoples. The two leaders also stressed the need to continually hold these meetings because of their positive results, which serve the joint interests of the two fraternal countries and the Arab nation. They also reviewed Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue and the challenges in the Arab arena, in addition to the international issues that concern the two countries.

The two sides expressed their adherence to their constant positions and their comprehensive support for the struggle of the Palestinian people in order to recoup their usurped rights, including their right to establish their independent state on their soil. They stressed that if this issue is not solved, the Middle East region will remain an area of tension — which will not only jeopardize the security and the stability of the region but will shake the peace and stability in the world. They also asserted the need to achieve the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and urged all countries to exert sincere efforts in order nail down a solution to the Middle East issue and to the Palestinian issue.

As for the restoration of the diplomatic relations between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt,

the two leaders emphasized the need to restore Egypt to the Arab fold because of its great importance for the Arab nation in the cultural, economic, and military fields. They reiterated that the YAR and the UAE welcome the restoration of the Arab relations with Egypt through an Arab decision conforming with the resolutions of the Arab summits.

While reviewing the situation in the Arab Gulf, the two sides expressed their regret for the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, now entering its fifth year, as it causes dissipation of energy and loss of lives for the two neighborly Muslim peoples. Moreover, it causes tension in the Arab Gulf region and paves the way for foreign interferences in its affairs. Therefore, the two sides call for the need to end this war as soon as possible and for resolving the disputed issues through negotiation and peaceful channels in such a way as to guarantee the legitimate rights of the two sides. (?As) Iraq responded to the international calls to end this war, the two sides urge the Islamic Republic of Iran to respond to the international efforts, designed to terminate this war with the aim of preventing the bloodletting of the Muslims and the sparing their lives. The two sides also denounced the acts of sabotage to navigation in the Red Sea, which is aimed at shaking the security and stability of the region and of paving the way for foreign interference in the affairs of the region. They stressed the need to preserve security in the Red Sea and to preserve it as an area of peace. They also emphasized the need to keep it away from foreign military competition in accordance with their responsibilities toward the Arab nation, which are ruptured by the differences existing between some of its countries and which consequently allow its enemies to attain their ambitions of controlling it and controlling its resources.

The two leaders agreed to exert joint efforts in the direction of restoring solidarity and unity to the Arab ranks. They also(?urged) their brother Arab leaders to support these efforts in the best interests of the Arab nation and in order to preserve their cultural presence, their entity, and their fate. The two sides also agreed to establish a joint investment company to be in charge of studying and executing developmental and economic projects beneficial to the two fraternal countries. They also stressed the importance of the existing coordination council of the two fraternal countries.

At the end of the visit, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, the UAE president, extended an official invitation to his Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to visit the UAE. His excellency accepted the invitation, the date of which will be set later.

President Plans Visit To USSR in October

GF041906 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In response to the invitation of the Supreme Soviet Council Presidium and Soviet Council of Ministers, Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih — the president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress — will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of October.

AFP: Israeli Envoy Meets Ghali on Summit Meeting

NC041327 Paris AFP in English 1316 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, Oct 4 (AFP) — Israel's Ambassador to Egypt, Moshe Sasson, today met with the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Butrus Ghali, it was learned here. Their talks followed President Husni Mubarak's dismissal of an offer by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to hold a summit meeting. There was no official report of the talks between Mr Ghali and Mr Sasson.

Mubarak Meets With Armed Forces Supreme Council

NC041214 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1125 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — The Armed Forces Supreme Council convened this morning under the chairmanship of President Husni Mubarak, the supreme commander of the Armed Forces. The council includes Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Lieutenant General Ibrahim al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Armed Forces; commanders of the [vaious Army] corps; the directors of operations; commanders of the main services [al-afru' al-ra'isiyah]; and the chiefs of staff [ru'asa' al-hay'at] of the Armed Forces' [various services].

President Mubarak arrived at the Defense Ministry at 1030 today, where his excellency was met by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and Lt Gen Ibrahim al-'Urabi. The president shook hands with the services commanders. He then convened the meeting with the Armed Forces Supreme Council.

Defense Minister Confirms Red Sea Mine Soviet Made

NC041328 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Armed Forces Supreme Council this morning convened under President Husni Mubarak. After the 2-hour meeting, Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, stated that the council had reviewed the international situation, the political situation, and the domestic situation. Furthermore, the council reviewed the development in the Armed Forces and of everything that relates to the Armed Forces' future plans.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah said that President Mubarak gave his directives on the need for taking interest in training and equipment, and for adhering to the 5- and 10-year plans for the development of the Armed Forces. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah noted that Egypt is now signing contracts to simultaneously acquire minesweepers and mine hunters from states renowned for the production of these vessels.

Answering a question asked by a newsman, Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah emphasized that the mine recently discovered in the Red Sea is a Soviet made mine, and that this mine was manufactured after 1981.

'Abd al-Majid Addresses ICO Meeting in New York

NC041727 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 4 Oct (MENA) — Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a just and comprehensive solution of this conflict can only be achieved by meeting the firm and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people. In a speech he delivered today at the ICO foreign ministers meeting at the United Nations in New York — the first attended by Egypt following its reutrn to the ICO — Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed Egypt's support for the Afghan people's struggle to preserve their Islam and nonalignment. He also affirmed Egypt's efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement for finding a peaceful and early and honorable settlement of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

He reviewed the principles Egypt is adopting in its international relations in the Islamic world, which affirm the achievement of solidarity and unity of the Islamic nation. [passage indistinct]

Dr 'Abd al-Majid outlined the principles which Egypt is adopting in its international relations in the Islamic world as follows:

1. Achieving solidarity and unity of the Islamic nation.
2. Defending the principles of freedom, justice, and peace and achieving prosperity for all.
3. Resisting the policies and practices of oppression, suppression, and domination of the Islamic peoples.
4. The commitment to defend the Islamic peoples' freedoms.
5. The commitment to protect the Islamic sacred places.
6. Renouncing wars or threats of war except in defense of creed, homeland, or freedom.
7. Renouncing blocs and spheres of influence which lead to domination and subservience.

'Abd al-Majid said: Proceeding from these firm bases in Egypt's Islamic policy, we define our stances regarding the questions raised at today's meeting. These are principled stances which will not vary by changes in interests and will not disappear in the face of differences or incidential differences.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid stressed that the Palestine question is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict and that a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to this conflict can only be achieved by meeting the firm and legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and their right to self-determination, and by setting up their own independent state in their homeland.

He added that Egypt believes in the Arabism of Jerusalem, in the need of ensuring the right of the Palestinian people's sovereignty to it, in rejecting its annexation or occupation, and in condemning any attempt to give legitimacy to the Israeli domination of Jerusalem.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed Egypt's support for the Afghan people's struggle (?to safeguard) their Muslim religion and nonalignment. He referred to Egypt's efforts within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement — efforts aimed at finding an early, peaceful and honorable solution for the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

The foreign minister concluded his speech by quoting God's words: But if the enemy inclines towards peace, do thou (also) incline towards peace, and trust in God; for he is the one that heareth and knoweth (all things). Should they intend to deceive thee — verily God sufficeth thee; he it is that hath strengthened thee with his aid and with (the comoany of) the believers. [Koranic verse]

The foreign ministers of the Islamic countries are scheduled to discuss recommendations drawn up by the subcommittees, during their meetings at the level of heads of delegations, regarding the issues before the UN General Assembly with a view toward coordinating efforts and stances of the delegations of the Islamic countries at the current session of the UN General Assembly.

The Palestinian Committee proposed to the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries the following recommendations:

1. Requesting the UN General Assembly shoulder its responsibility of protecting the Palestinians residing in southern Lebanon after the Israeli forces withdraw from the south.
2. Requesting the Islamic cultural establishments grant aid to the Palestinians to preserve their heritage.
3. Requesting the United Nations intensify its efforts for convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East.
4. Requesting the UN General Assembly issue a decision on the illegality of transferring embassies of countrises that have diplomatic relations with Israel to Jerusalem.

The foreign ministers of the 44 Islamic countries are expected to issue a statement containing these recommendations at the end of their meetings today.

Saudi Arabia's Shaykh Yamani Minister Concludes Visit
NC041238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1153 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi minister of petroleum and mineral resources, left Cairo for home this morning at the conclusion of a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his visit, the Saudi minister was received by President Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The Saudi minister was seen off at the airport by Engineer 'Abd al-Hadi Qandil, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Al-Sharif Reviews Information Ties With Zimbabwe
NC041445 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1405 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif and Zimbabwean Information Minister Nathan Shamuyarira, who is currently visiting Cairo, today reviewed the information relations between the two countries and the means for promoting and developing them.

They also reviewed Egyptian views on questions concerning African and nonaligned states. The Zimbabwean information minister visited the radio and television building to acquaint himself with the technological development in the studios, the equipment, and the method of operation. He also visited the public information authority to acquaint himself with internal and external information development.

Information Delegation To Visit Jordan
NC041420 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif has said that an Egyptian information delegation from radio and television networks will leave Cairo for Jordan tomorrow evening within the framework of the agreement with fraternal Jordan on exchanging information delegations. Al-Sharif received today Ahmad al-Ma'tum, director of Jordanian publications, with whom it was agreed to promote and develop information relations between the two countries.

Al-Sharif praised the courageous step taken by Jordan regarding the restoration of full diplomatic relations with Egypt. The director of Jordanian publications praised Egypt's wise policy under President Mubarak's leadership and Egypt's stands supporting the Arab questions, particularly Palestinian rights.

Minister Departs on Visit to Yugoslavia, France
NC041032 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0957 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 Oct (MENA) — Engineer Hasaballah al-Kafrawi, minister of reconstruction and land reclamation, left for Belgrade this morning on a 4-day visit to Yugoslavia, to be followed by a 3-day visit to France.

Al-Kafrawi said before his departure that during his visit to Yugoslavia he will discuss the prospects for cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia in land reclamation and in the construction of tourist complexes on the northern and Red Sea coasts.

'Aziz Confers With Karami, Others at UN

JN050931 Baghdad Ina in Arabic 0850 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] United Nations, 5 Oct (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here last night with Rashid Karami, Lebanese prime minister. The two sides discussed issues of common concern in addition to topics on the agenda of the current 39th UN General Assembly session.

'Aziz also met with the foreign ministers of South Korea, Bulgaria, and Maldives and reviewed with them current world affairs and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Further on Visit to Baghdad by USSR's Ryabov

Reviews Relations With Ramadan

JN041549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1532 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met in Baghdad today with Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation. They reviewed bilateral relations and their progress in the various fields. They also discussed new fields of economic and technical cooperation and the scope of expanding trade exchange between the two countries.

Ramadan and Ryabov stressed the desire of the two countries' leaderships to expand the horizon of their cooperation in the joint interest of the two peoples. Ramadan reviewed Iraq's firm economy as a result of the completion of a number of strategic projects.

Meets With Industry Minister

JN041704 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1625 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Oct (INA) — Subhi Yasin, minister of industry and minerals, met in Baghdad today with Takov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation. They reviewed the two countries' cooperation in the economic and technical fields and the means of developing them in the two people's joint interest.

Yasin also met with Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and reviewed relations between the two countries and the means of promoting them. The two sides stressed the need for strengthening cooperation in the field of trade exchanges and expertise in both the industrial and technical fields in the joint interest of the two friendly peoples.

Received by Trade Minister

JN041954 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, received Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation in Baghdad this evening. They reviewed the two countries' relations in various fields and means of promoting them in the service of the Iraqi and Soviet peoples. They also touched on the Iraqi-Soviet joint trade committee meetings, which will be held in Moscow shortly, with the aim of realizing fruitful results that would contribute to promoting cooperation between the two countries.

The meeting was attended by the Trade Ministry under secretary for foreign trade, the head of the ministry's department of relations with socialist states, and the Soviet charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Leaves Baghdad 5 Oct

JN051012 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0945 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (INA) — Yakov Petrovich Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his delegation have concluded a 3-day official visit to Iraq and left Baghdad for home this morning.

Ryabov expressed his absolute satisfaction with the results of his visit and his meetings with President Saddam Husayn and Iraqi officials and stressed his country's eagerness to develop the existing relations of friendship and cooperation with Iraq.

During his visit, Ryabov participated in the inauguration of the first stage of the Hadithah Dam project, implemented in cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Ramadan Meets SFRY's Janez Zemljaric 4 Oct

JN041943 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received Janez Selmjaric, vice president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, in Baghdad today. They reviewed the friendly bilateral relations and the scope of their promotion in the various fields in the joint interest of the two peoples and in harmony with the good historical relations binding Iraq and Yugoslavia.

They also discussed issues that contribute to strengthening the commercial, economic, and technical relations between the two countries. The Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade and the SFRY ambassador in Baghdad attended the meeting.

Agriculture Minister Confers With SFRY Official

JN041639 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Baghdad — Siddiq 'Abd al-Latif Yunis, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, received Jon Srbovan, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and his delegation in Baghdad today.

They reviewed the scope of cooperation, the exchange of expertise in agriculture, and the means of developing agricultural methods in the two people's joint interest.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Turkey
JN051123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Ankara, 5 Oct (INA) — Iraq and Turkey have signed a protocol on cooperation in the fields of transportation and communications. It was signed for Iraq by Transportation and Communications Minister 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Abd al-Rahim and for Turkey by Communications Minister Veysel Atasoy.

The protocol stresses the need to expand and speed up communications between the two countries, implement a railroad project, develop land transprotation, offer services at the Turkish ports, exchange technical expertise, and find new patterns of cooperation between the two Iraqi and Turkish ministries.

The Iraqi minister arrived in Ankara on Monday at the head of an official delegation on a 6-day visit.

Communique No 1,608 Reports 3-4 Oct Operations
JN041743 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Communique No 1,608 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 4 October 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces are continuing their valiant operations against the frustrated Iranian enemy forces of aggression and expansion in defense of the territory of great Iraq. The principles of the glorious Arab fighter's faith and weapons will always keep him superior as long as he proudly defends his land and people. The results for last night and today are the following:

1. A group of our heroic fighters in the southern sector raided four enemy boats, destroying three of them and killing all who manned them. The third boat fled the battle area. Our artillery shelled enemy positions and equipment. Our forces also destroyed one infantry position, one weapons emplacement, one 120 mm mortar, and one hardware stockpile.

2. A force of our brave fighters, supported by artillery, stormed enemy positions in the northern sector.

Our fighters destroyed their targets and inflicted losses in men and equipment.

Elsewhere in the same sector one enemy soldier was captured and one infantry position was destroyed.

3. Our artillery shelled enemy positions and troop concentrations in the central sector, killing six, wounding others, and destroying several pieces of equipment.

4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed and other positions were set on fire east of Basra.

5. New groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the front after escaping from the tyranny and oppression of the Iranian ruling clique. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

6. The cruel enemy shelled Sayyid Sadiq and Basra suburbs last night and today, injuring a woman in Sayyid Sadiq.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 October 1984.

Al-Masri on Arab, U.S., Soviet Attitudes
PM050721 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 Oct 84 pp 28-30

[Interview with Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri by Raghidah Durgham in New York "a few hours after Jordan's announcement of its decision restoring relations with Egypt"]

[Text] [Durgham] You have listened to President Ronald Reagan's speech and you have met with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. What are your impressions? Is there really a new approach or a new move denoting a change in the way of tackling the Middle East problem?

[Al-Masri] As you well know, bilateral meetings are held at the United Nations for the purpose not of reaching specific conclusions or producing specific plans, but of exchanging views and probing the ideas of the various states. That is the nature of UN meetings. My impression is that the road to negotiations or peaceful settlement in the region appears to be deadlocked. The Americans have adopted a specific and clear stand of complete support for Israel. The Americans have no new ideas for creating momentum through the Reagan initiative, Resolution 242, or any other idea. The Arab states have not yet met and do not have a unified stand. Furthermore, the Israeli Government has come up with nothing new, especially with the presence in the Cabinet of such people as Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, [Trade and Industry Minister] Ari'el Sharon, and in fact half the members of that Cabinet. There is no clear line, clear initiative, or clear move by any side.

[Durgham] Some people are under the impression that the United States is now willing to accept a revival of the Soviet role in the search for a Middle East settlement. Do you share that impression?

[Al-Masri] No, that is not my impression, although one might get such an impression while listening to President Reagan's speech. But if Reagan and the U.S. Administration really wish to fulfill what they said at the United Nations, why then are they opposed to an international conference? An international conference which we seek and insist on fits the title we are talking about, namely U.S. and Soviet participation in the search for a settlement. Reagan himself said in his speech that he wants consultations between the two superpowers regarding settlement of regional problems. Great, we welcome that. However, when I met Shultz I did not sense any of it.

[Durgham] Did you ask him about this matter? Did you ask him directly if the United States was willing to accept a revival of the Soviet role?

[Al-Masri] We are not talking about a Soviet role. We are talking about participation by the two superpowers.

[Durgham] What did Shultz say about U.S. acceptance of Soviet participation with the United States, as two superpowers, in the search for a solution to this problem?

[Al-Masri] They do not see it that way. They believe that such a conference would lead to a hardening of attitudes on all sides and that such a conference is not in the interest of a peaceful settlement.

[Durgham] Did you sense in the Americans a willingness to participate with the Soviets in finding another formula — not necessarily an international conference formula?

[Al-Masri] At present, apparently not. Perhaps that will change, but at present, no, they are not willing.

[Durgham] So what is proposed now? Is the Reagan initiative on, for example?

[Al-Masri] I tell you that nothing is proposed, not even the Reagan initiative. It does not seem that Reagan wants to go far with his initiative even after the U.S. election.

[Durgham] What is all this noise about then? Why is there an impression in international circles that a new phase is beginning as far as the Middle East is concerned?

[Al-Masri] I have told you and I repeat that I do not see anything new on the horizon. Perhaps the Americans are hoping for a partial settlement in southern Lebanon. This is probably the cause of the optimism. You are aware of Murphy's moves in the region. He is trying to promote a solution while the Israelis are modifying their previous ideas and terms. If that is the aim, then there may be a solution, but as for an overall settlement in the Middle East, I do not sense it. I do know that, for election reasons, the Americans want to give that impression.

[Durgham] Is Murphy mediating between Syria and Israel, as Yitzhaq Shamir suggested?

[Al-Masri] Not yet. Murphy is now trying to learn the views of the parties concerned on the withdrawal question or the question of a settlement in southern Lebanon. I do not believe that he is mediating or engaging in shuttle diplomacy at present.

[Durgham] What does the United States want from Jordan?

[Al-Masri] The United States wants Jordan to sit at the negotiating table with Israel to talk about a peaceful settlement, without any foundations and, they maintain, without preconditions. This is what is required: We want territory in return for peace, and that means implementation of Resolution 242. If Israel announced that it is willing to return the Arab territories to their owners, that would be a good basis for negotiations, but without an Israeli commitment and a U.S. commitment to Arab sovereignty over the territory we cannot respond.

[Durgham] It has been said that the resumption of Egyptian-Jordanian relations had something to do with the possibility that a role of some kind is being prepared for Jordan to play within the context of the formula proposed in the Reagan initiative — in other words the formula of negotiations with Israel.

[Al-Masri] We welcomed the Reagan initiative from the very beginning. We do not deny that. Regarding the claim that the resumption of relations with Egypt was done for that purpose, my comment is this: We complain about the Americans and we

criticize the Americans. They blame us and say that we intend to turn to the Soviet Union or may buy [Soviet] weapons or that his majesty the king could visit the Soviet Union. Others blame us because they believe that we will go along with the Americans. There is a contradiction here. We are people of principle and we have a just request. We call for Palestinian participation in any negotiations. We say territory in return for peace. We call for the implementation of Resolution 242 and we call for an international conference attended by all parties.

[Durgham] What do you have against the Americans at this stage, other than the general U.S. attitude to the Middle East problem?

[Al-Masri] That is the problem between us: Their general attitude to the issues and the fact that they see all Middle East issues through Israeli eyes. The U.S.-Israeli alliance is becoming almost organic.

[Durgham] You will be meeting Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York. Will his majesty the king be visiting Moscow?

[Al-Masri] We hope so.

[Durgham] In a week or in a month or two?

[Al-Masri] We will agree with the Soviet Union on a date.

[Durgham] The visit comes in crucial political circumstances.

[Al-Masri] Of course. The Soviet Union is a party to any formula for a Middle East settlement. The Soviet Union supports Arab causes. The Soviet Union is a superpower and it can supply arms to Jordan. Like the United States, the Soviet Union, as a superpower, has interests in the region. That is why there is an interest in visiting the Soviet Union.

[Durgham] There is also a Soviet initiative for a Middle East settlement. Kuwait, for example, according to its Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, supports the Soviet initiative and calls for its implementation. Is this also your position on the Soviet initiative?

[Al-Masri] We have also welcomed the Soviet initiative but what we should adopt and defend are the Fes resolutions, not the Soviet initiative.

[Durgham] Have the Fes resolutions not been overtaken by time?

[Al-Masri] I do not think so. Why only the Soviet initiative then?

[Durgham] Because after the Arab approval of the Fes resolutions some Arabs are reluctant to commit themselves firmly to these resolutions.

[Al-Masri] I do not think so. On the contrary. Let us take the parties which are directly concerned. We, Syria, and the PLO are calling for an international conference. Does this not constitute an agreement? We and Syria, above all, are calling for the implementation of Resolutions 242 and 338.

[Durgham] That is a new development in the Syrian position — to call for implementation of Resolution 242.

[Al-Masri] No. Syria's position on Resolution 338 was declared some time ago. Resolution 338 is a supplement. In other words, Resolution 242 is contained within Resolution 338.

[Durgham] Incidentally, there is an impression that Jordanian-Syrian relations are improving and that there is some rapprochement between the sides.

[Al-Masri] Relations are normal and good. There is nothing new or out of the ordinary, but relations are good and developing.

[Durgham] Will the current contacts improve, albeit not at the level of foreign ministers?

[Al-Masri] There are normal, daily contacts. They have an embassy and so do we. There are joint companies operating normally.

[Durgham] Is there a new quality about Jordanian-Soviet relations, and should we say they are stronger?

[Al-Masri] Stronger.

[Durgham] Does this have anything to do with or any effect on Jordanian-Syrian relations?

[Al-Masri] We do not agree to a non-Arab state, whichever one, being the one that brings us Arabs together. We are brothers, our relations should be based on that, and our reunion should not be something which is done through states outside the Arab League.

[Durgham] You have said, minister, that Jordanian-Syrian relations are good, Jordanian-Soviet relations are strong, and U.S.-Jordanian relations are tense. Today you announced the resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt. There is some kind of contradiction here, some kind of...

[Al-Masri] Show me anywhere in the Arab world where there is no contradiction. Are you not aware of the contradictory and conflicting alliances, unions, and views? We do not think that there is contradiction in what we are doing. Our attitudes are based on principles which I explained in my answer to a previous question. That is how we proceed.

[Durgham] Can one assume that there is a general Arab approval of Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt, and that even the so-called radical Arab states, such as Syria for example, are not opposed to the resumption of these relations?

[Al-Masri] Such an assumption would not be completely true. There may be a general Arab acceptance of the decision, which was preceded by another decision readmitting Egypt to the ICO.

[Durgham] Why did Jordan take the initiative in restoring relations?

[Al-Masri] Perhaps because we are more daring than others. Our move is based on thorough studies and clear foundations.

[Durgham] Who will follow you?

[Al-Masri] I do not know. We have rung the bell.

[Durgham] Whom do you expect to follow your steps first? Iraq?

[Al-Masri] I do not know. God willing. They are talking about it.

[Durgham] Why did you take that step?

[Al-Masri] Truly and honestly, it was the level of Arab joint action which prompted us to take the decision. The issue must be reactivated. Egypt is an important part of the Arab world and we feel that the time has come for its return to the Arab fold. With its weight and international status Egypt will be of service to the cause and to settlements in the region.

[Durgham] Were you upset, minister, when, for example, you heard that a 90-minute meeting was held in New York between Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir? Does this embarrass you?

[Al-Masri] No. I, for example, have met Shultz. Everyone is aware of the state of U.S.-Israeli relations. I have also met the foreign ministers of France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. They have all met Shamir.

[Durgham] Do you not believe that your decision will lead to more Arab divisions?

[Al-Masri] I do not think so. First of all, we have not sensed any hostility because of the Jordanian decision. We informed the Arab states of our decision in advance.

[Durgham] Whom did you inform? Syria?

[Al-Masri] No, we informed the other Arab states.

[Durgham] Except Syria?

[Al-Masri] I do not think that we informed Syria, but there were contacts between his majesty the king and some Arab leaders. We just notified them of our decision. It was a notification.

[Durgham] The mere notification of some Arab leaders itself causes more division.

[Al-Masri] No. Does every Arab leader talk to every other Arab leader? Who contacts us? Did Libya and Morocco notify us when they formed their union? Do the Gulf states contact us when they decide to do anything? Does Sudan contact us when it calls for a certain conference? No, but there are some whom we feel we should inform them of our decision in advance.

[Durgham] Did you coordinate with other Arab states like Iraq, for example?

[Al-Masri] I am saying that we notified them. We did not coordinate at all with the other Arab states. It was the Jordanian Hashimite Kingdom Government's decision.

[Durgham] Did you inform the Gulf states of your intention to resume relations with Egypt?

[Al-Masri] Yes, of course we informed the Gulf states.

[Durgham] What were their reactions?

[Al-Masri] We did not ask for their reactions. We just informed them.

[Durgham] Jordan had been expected to resume relations with Egypt. There is nothing new in that. It was the timing of the announcement that aroused interest because there is at present a U.S. acceptance of the Syrian role and importance in the region.

[Al-Masri] You are not the only one who has raised this point. So what is your conclusion?

[Durgham] I am asking you. It has been said that Jordan took this step in order not to be isolated from the moves in the region, particularly the U.S. move in the direction of Syria.

[Al-Masri] Do you really believe that such a thing would make us more or less isolated? We have been thinking about and considering this matter for a long time and we have decided to take the step now. There is no connection between the timing of our decision and what is taking place between the United States and Syria.

[Durgham] But the timing is interesting, because....

[Al-Masri] That is beautiful. You are telling the Arab people that Syria is strengthening its relations with the United States and that Jordan is drawing away from the United States. We are the ones who stand accused of being close to the United States. In other words, the situation has been reversed. My God.

[Durgham] Is that what is really happening?

[Al-Masri] No.

[Durgham] In your view, is there a new American openness to Syria?

[Al-Masri] Intensive contacts have been going on between Damascus and Washington for a long time. We also have contacts with Washington. Murphy did also visit Amman. Why do you draw conclusions from his visit to Damascus and not from his visit to Amman?

[Durgham] Because you announced your decision to resume relations with Egypt while Murphy was in Damascus, not Amman.

[Al-Masri] (laughing) We will not tell you the real reason.

[Durgham] Why should Yasir 'Arafat be in Amman 1 day after Jordan's resumption of its relations with Egypt?

[Al-Masri] I do not exactly know, because right now I am not in Amman. However, 'Arafat visits Amman continuously and he is undoubtedly bound to discuss relations. There are always bilateral issues to discuss. Perhaps the announcement hastened his visit to Amman, but this is not the only reason. The resumption of our relations with Egypt does not upset 'Arafat.

[Durgham] Was 'Arafat one of the Arab leaders you informed of your decision in advance?

[Al-Masri] No.

[Durgham] Why then do you say that it does not upset him?

[Al-Masri] Because such a step strengthens 'Arafat. 'Arafat is no longer the only one who advocates the resumption of relations with Egypt or the only one who has visited Egypt. He was the one who sponsored Egypt's return to the ICO.

[Durgham] Let us talk about the PLO. How do you assess the Algerian-Yemeni mediation aimed at reconciling the various PLO factions? How likely is it to succeed?

[Al-Masri] Apparently it has not succeeded, because no date has been set for the PNC meeting. The information we have received from Palestinian sources is that the Algerian brothers suggested to the PLO that the PNC session be postponed for possibly as long as 6 months to give the various sides the opportunity to bring the Palestinians together so that the conference will not divide the Palestinians instead of uniting them.

[Durgham] Do you believe that the mediation has failed?

[Al-Masri] It seems so. The Syrians are sticking to their opinion.

[Durgham] What do you think of Syria's opinion and of its insistence that Yasir 'Arafat should step down?

[Al-Masri] We do not agree with Syria. Nobody should interfere in Palestinian affairs. There is such a thing as a Palestinian legality and a Palestinian entity. As a Jordanian I have no right to interfere, and I have never interfered in PLO affairs. Nobody has a right to impose a leader on the PLO and nobody has a right to decree that a leader should or should not stay. It would be just like an Arab leader in one Arab country staging a coup against another leader in another Arab country. Let the legitimate Palestinian authority decide. There are Palestinian institutions created by agreement and with the knowledge of everyone. Let them decide. Let the Palestinians decide for themselves. Let them not be a tool in the hands of certain regimes.

[Durgham] In practical terms, is there any chance of saving PLO unity?

[Al-Masri] Of course. If the Syrians stop interfering, then there is a chance. The Palestinians could decide the opposite of what 'Arafat wants, for example.

[Durgham] But apart from the Syrian role, there is opposition with the Palestinian ranks.

[Al-Masri] There is and there should be opposition. 'Arafat of course acknowledges that opposition. Let the opposition take its legal and constitutional course within the institutions.

[Durgham] How can the West Bank Palestinians play an important or decisive role in this matter?

[Al-Masri] They are supposed to play a major role but they are under occupation and do not have free exit. The PNC members in the West Bank are not free to leave their areas to attend the meetings.

[Durgham] What then will be the fate of the PLO?

[Al-Masri] What is happening to the PLO is similar to what is happening in the Arab world. The tremors and the divisions in all Arab regions are also afflicting the PLO.

[Durgham] Where do these divisions leave the PLO-Jordanian dialogue?

[Al-Masri] We uphold legitimacy and we want to deal with a PLO which has a legitimate leadership, whether 'Arafat is at its head or not. Accordingly, and out of our faith in the organic link between the two banks of the Jordan, we will deal with the PLO on that basis in any future talks.

[Durgham] It has been said that Jordan believes that with the Labor Party in power in Israel the chances of movement are now better. How in your view will the new Israeli Government structure affect its attitude to issues which are of interest to you?

[Al-Masri] There is no difference between the present government and the previous government. We believe that as it stands now it is a government with two heads representing two faces of the same coin. We do not expect anything from that government.

[Durgham] What about Lebanon and the statements of Israeli officials implying claims of intent to withdraw from Lebanon? What impressions did you form on this matter in your talks with the various ministers, including the U.S. minister of state [as published]?

[Al-Masri] I believe the feeling is that Israel wants to withdraw but not out of generosity or moral obligation. Israel is at present being forced to seek withdrawal.

[Durgham] Let us go back to the presence in the region of Shultz' assistant Murphy, and Shamir's statement that he intends to ask the United States to play a mediating role with Syria, the idea being to make security arrangements in Lebanon between Israel and Syria through the United States?

[Al-Masri] I would have liked to answer this question had I not been away from the region for a long time and had I been acquainted with the details of Murphy's mission in the region. I must apologize now because I am late for an important appointment.

[Durgham] Just one final question on another part of the Arab world. Some people have supported the Libyan-Moroccan union

and others have criticized it. Some expect it to break down soon. What in your view are the bases for the survival or nonsurvival of that union?

[Al-Masri] In our opinion there are no clear foundations for that union. We advocate unity, but it must be a unity based on a logical approach. If that union succeeds — and we wish it success — then fine. The word unity should not be used casually. The credibility of the word must be maintained. Arab leaders should not use the word lest the Arab people lose their faith in it. There have been several unities but they have all failed. Some did not last more than a day, while others did not go further than the paper they were written on.

[Durgham] What about this Libyan-Moroccan union in particular?

[Al-Masri] Let it be its own judge.

Editorial Warns U.S. Against Israeli Proposals

JN050924 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Oct 84 pp 1,19

[Editorial: "The United States and the New Israeli Trap"]

[Text] If the reports published in *THE WASHINGTON TIMES* are true — that on his trip to the United States which will begin tomorrow Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will carry, in addition to the list of financial and economic requests, a proposal to upgrade the strategic cooperation agreement between Israel and the United States to an agreement on military defense between the two countries — then the Israeli demands on the United States will have gone beyond all limits and Zionist pressure on the current U.S. Administration will have reached a peak in its attempt to extort all that it can from President Reagan in a presidential election year.

Whether the Israeli officials now visiting the United States are serious about making this proposal or are simply proposing it as means to pressure the U.S. Administration to force it to meet all their financial requests, a U.S. agreement even to discuss this idea would be tantamount to an iron chain that the United States would be imposing on itself. It would be an additional, and perhaps a free, forfeiture of U.S. willpower in Israel's interest. The mere agreement to allow the Israeli officials to discuss such a proposal with President Reagan would increase the present estrangement between the United States and the Arabs and would undermine the prestige of the United States as a superpower that has an interest in and a special responsibility toward the achievement of peace in the Middle East.

According to Israeli circles, the list of demands that Shim'on Peres will present includes a request for urgent aid amounting to $1 billion to stimulate the Israeli economy and additional aid of $1 billion to stimulate Israeli industries. This is in addition to the list of military demands and the request for an increase in U.S. annual economic and military aid to Israel, and for rescheduling Israeli debts to the United States; that is, if there is an intention to pay these debts.

Needless to say, the United States' agreement to meet Israel's financial demands without linking them to the peace process would provoke Arab feelings and constitute unjustified support for Israeli aggression and Zionist extremist trends that reject all peace initiatives. In fact, the United States' continued economic aid to Israel — the last of which was the House of Representatives' decision yesterday concerning the free trade zone with Israel — will further isolate the United States on the Arab and international levels and turn it into a toy in the hand of an adventurous racist state that is governed by the craze of extremism and the dreams of expansion and aggression.

If after all this the United States allows Israel to involve it in a treaty of military defense, then it will have decided to place its military power in the service of Israel's expansionist and aggressive objectives in the area and will have finally abandoned its role and responsibility as a superpower in the Middle East.

The Arabs would then have the right to consider the United States and Israel as one aggressive entity threatening Arab existence and the Arab future with the gravest dangers.

Weekly Predicts Imminent Political Move

JN040821 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Jordan will begin an intensive political move in the Arab arena in the next few days to end Arab fragmentation and differences, achieve Arab soldiarity, and explain the dimensions of Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. The move is aimed at supporting King Hassan's call for an extraordinary Arab summit to end the fragmentation in Arab relations.

Amman sources said that Jordanian envoys will begin tours to convey messages from His Majesty King Husayn to Arab leaders. The messages will assert the need to end Arab differences and to exert collective Arab efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian war and continue support for the PLO. The messages will also assert the need for an Arab summit as soon as possible to lay down a new strategy that will consider Egypt a comprehensive Arab force.

Doubts Raised About Iraq-Jordan Pipeline

JN040930 Amman JERUSALEM STAR in English 4 Oct 84 p 22

[Article by Robert Poullot, *STAR* Economy Analyst]

[Text] Within days or weeks at most, the final go-ahead for the $800 million Iraqi-Saudi pipeline will be given and could jeopardize the alternative project of an Iraqi-Jordanian pipeline linking the K-3 pump station near Haditha in western Iraq with the port of Aqaba. According to some sources (1) Negotiations for the 900-km line between Iraq and Jordan might have reached a deadlock on the financial package. Indeed, payments for the $1,000 million were to be made in kind over 8 years through extra oil deliveries to buyers selected by a group of lending banks. A special condition put by Baghdad was that payments could be interrupted in case of military or political action by Israel. It is

known that due to its backing of Iran in the Gulf war, Israel is opposed to the Iraqi-Jordanian line. Under the agreement signed in July between Amman and Iraq, each country is in charge of financing its own portion of the 42-inch pipeline with a capacity of 1 million barrels a day.

In the meantime, contracts are due to be awarded at any time for the line running through Saudi Arabia to the Red Sea. Work there is expected to take less than a year and a half (against two years for the Jordanian connection) because of the smaller capacity of the pipe (500,000 barrels a day).

It doesn't mean that the Jordanian-Iraqi project is over but there is still enough capacity in the Saudi petroline Gulf- Red Sea link to accommodate any excess transport requirements by Iraq over their new 500,000 b/d trans-Arabian line. Moreover, Iraq is pumping more crude than ever via Turkey. In a period of lull on the Gulf military front, when the long awaited Iranian offensive seems to have been postponed indefinitely, Baghdad might be tempted to delay further the Jordanian connection. For if it went ahead, it would enable Iraq to export nearly 5 million barrels a day when the war ends. And though considerable revenue might accrue to Iraq, it would certainly damage even more the international oil market.

I warned several times before in this column about the consequences of a return to peace in the Gulf area. With over a hundred billion dollars worth of damages to repair, cities to rebuild, plants to put back into production (the case of Basra's industrial complex), road networks to pave once again, communication systems to restore, both countries will need a lot of money which they can only expect to get via increased oil sales. That can only mean pumping crude as much as possible with a likely combined capacity of 9 million barrels a day.

Well, that is enormous, especially if you compare it to the total output achieved last month by OPEC nations as a whole. In August, total OPEC production reached 16.5 million barrels a day, out of which only 2.9 million came from Iraq and Iran. By adding another 4 million a day, OPEC could wreck the whole international market at a time when world economic prospects don't look so good. Sure, the U.S. economy has been booming as of late but the most recent quarterly figures do show a marked slow-down. If that latest trend were to continue in the wake of the presidential elections without any substantial adjustment of the highly priced dollar, there is no way the world market will be able to absorb so much crude oil. More than any other factor probably, the current strength of the dollar, which is overvalued by an estimated 20 to 25 percent on a strict cost comparison basis, might have earned hefty currency income to oil exporters but it was really a mixed blessing.

By rising so much against other currencies, it made crude oil far too expensive to justify any growth in consumption and therefore only served to deflate the market. There might be a short term small recovery for oil demand in early fall, but that will be due only to seasonal factors.

Naturally the Gulf war won't end tomorrow morning but it is realistic to expect that peace could come by within the next two years. What will be the state of the oil market then? All will depend on the worldwide economic situation which, under all likelihood, will remain relatively sluggish, if only because of the growing fear looming over the Third World debt.

Only one factor might help to stir growth in the Middle East and Europe in the years to come and that is the massive reconstruction which Iraq and Iran will need to undergo.

The other theory, defended by some prominent Saudi personalities, is that neither Iran nor Iraq will start pumping madly at the end of the war. Not only will serious constraints such as port and loading capactiy, pumping stations in bad shape, the demobilization process of the armed forces, the normalisation of essential commodity imports slow down any attempt to maximise pumping but the sheer size of the reconstruction challenge will require considerable time for planning and prepare the basic infrastructure support facilities. The argument is a very good one but certainly doesn't reflect the experience of the 70's during the mad import rush. Good and efficient planning has never been a major characteristic of those two countries, even though (and perhaps because) the control of the state apparatus is so large.

There might be a third theory which falls in between and could cause even more distortion on the world market. The theory, which is probably the most plausible, is that both countries will indeed step up considerably their pumping of crude oil to rebuild cash reserves while preparing for the reconstruction programme. Step number one will be to maximise exports of oil, thus disrupting the balance of supply since crude would not be consumed in greater volume to satisfy added production for exports to Iraq and Iran. Step number two will be the award of fast growing orders for the reconstruction programme. With the port congestion that both outward and inward flows will create, it is likely that each movement will take place at different stages.

Here lies the importance of alternative routing for both in-bound and out-bound goods. If Iraq could rely on both the Saudi and Jordanian connections, it could step up exports of crude and imports of construction materials faster. But the impact on the oil markets will remain the same. That is a crucial point which Amman and Baghdad will need to consider seriously. After all, it is also Jordan's vested interest in not rocking the boat on the oil market since so much of its labour force works along the Arabian peninsula. Medium-term considerations should be as important as short term ones for the kingdom. Can Aqaba really handle a tank-farm and a loading terminal 10 to 12 kms long south of its commercial port without affecting its touristic environment? Moreover, we are not just talking about eight million barrel storage tankers and re-exports of crude, but also the massive imports which might have to flow throughout Jordan to avoid congestion in the northern part of the Gulf.

The task is not impossible but requires careful thought. If played well, the project could be of significant benefit for Jordan.

Briefs

Road, Railroad Loan — Amman — *AL-RA'Y* has learned that Jordan has obtained a $133 million loan from four sources to finance a number of road and railroad projects. The government

obtained $75 million from local sources, $30 million from the World Bank, $11.4 million from the Saudi Development Fund, and $9 million from the Islamic Development Bank. The $18 million balance will be secured by means of export credit facilities. By rehabilitating its roads, Jrodan aims at bolstering transportation and shipment of commodities to Iraq and Saudi Arabia across its territory. Work in these projects will begin at the beginning of next year and will be completed within 2 years. [Excerpts] [*Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Oct 84 p 6 JN*]

Al-Sulh To Convey Al-Jumayyil Message to Fahd
NC041442 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] At the Presidential Palace today, President al-Jumayyil asked former Prime Minister Taqiy al-Din al-Sulh to convey a message to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. The message deals with conditions on the Lebanese and regional levels with an emphasis on the current efforts to end Israeli occupation of Lebanon.

The president today received the former prime minister and discussed with him the nature of his mission to Saudi Arabia. Following the 90-minute meeting, Al-Sulh told reporters that views had been exchanged on internal and external developments. He said that the president had asked him to deliver a written message and to press the Saudi authorities to continue to give attention to the situation in Lebanon and to Lebanese-Saudi relations.

Karami Interviewed on U.S. Role by NEW YORK TIMES
NC041800 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Karami's and Minister Nabih Birri's day today was relatively quiet with regard to political meetings — that is, unless Washington's stand develops in a way that will make it possible for a meeting to be held between Prime Minister Karami and President Ronald Reagan. However, this matter has not yet been confirmed and we do not know if contacts are being carried out for this purpose.

At noon today, Prime Minister Karami and Minister Nabih Birri will meet with Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' at a luncheon to be hosted by the Syrian minister for the Lebanese prime minister and Minister Birri. In the afternoon, Prime Minister Karami will meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. As for the rest of the day, Prime Minister Karami will be holding meetings and giving press interviews. Minister Birri will meet with Brian Urquhart, UN assistant secretary general for political affairs, at 1800 New York time today.

This morning *THE NEW YORK TIMES* editorial board interviewed Prime Minister Karami. In the interview, which will be published tomorrow, Prime Minister Karami said the U.S. hesitation in dealing with the Lebanese situation stems from the Americans' sense of failure, especially felt by their secretary of state, George Shultz, following the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. However, the situation has now improved and the United States is studying the issue more seriously. I hope that the Americans will adopt a new stand following the contacts we have carried out and will carry out.

Prime Minister Karami said he and Minister Birri are scheduled to meet with Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, tomorrow and the day after. Prime Minister Karami said that he is discussing with UN officials the new role which UNIFIL should play following the Israeli withdrawal from the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. He said: This matter requires intensive contacts with the member states of the UN Security Council. I do not believe that an agreement can be reached before UNIFIL's mandate is extended for a further 6 months on 19 October.

Prime Minister Karami said: Lebanon is seeking security arrangements with Israel through the United States, but Lebanon rejects direct contacts with Israel; negotiations must take place in separate rooms.

Lebanon also refuses to give any role to Lahd's army; only the Lebanese Army is responsible for security in these areas, assisted by UNIFIL, Prime Minister Karami said. This is the reverse of the 17 May agreement, which was unacceptable and which was born under occupation and pressure; it was stillborn when Israel made it a condition that its withdrawal should be simultaneous with Syria's withdrawal.

Prime Minister Karami said the Americans erred when they believed that they could persuade Syria to (?internationalize the implementation) of the 17 May agreement.

Prime Minister Karami denied that armed Palestinians have returned to Beirut. He said: An agreement was signed with the PLO in (?1982). It provides for banning armed Palestinian action from Lebanon and the south. As for the Palestinian civilians, we welcome them.

Asked about terrorism, Prime Minister Karami said: The absence of authority and the lack of the Lebanese state's control over all Lebanese territory provided an opportunity for the emergence of [word indistinct] groups which believed that violence and terrorism are the best means to serve their interests. Terrorism in Lebanon will be eliminated once Lebanon becomes strong and the legitimate Lebanese Government takes control over all the Lebanese territory.

Prime Minister Karami said: I cannot deny the participation by Iranians or others in the acts of terrorism in Lebanon. The entire Middle East and the world are interested in what is taking place in our country. The continuation of the Israeli occupation of the south is the reason because it gives an excuse to all the strugglers in the land to [words indistinct] and to act against Israel in the south.

Prime Minister Karami said that Lebanon is asking that U.S. aid be increased and restored to the original amount, after the Americans had cut sums from this aid and diverted them to other [word indistinct]. He said that the U.S. Administration is prepared to do so.

Prime Minister Karami emphasized that the Israeli occupation is the source of the ailment in Lebanon and that all the Lebanese are determined to rid themselves of this occupation. What happened in (?Al-Shuf) will not be repeated because the rift among the Lebanese will be mended once occupation ends.

He said that the Israelis continue to carry out inhuman actions and practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, making everybody want them to go as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Karami will speak to the UN Correspondents Association this afternoon.

Birri Statement to AL-SAFIR on U.S. 8-Point Plan

NC041515 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri was quoted today as saying: The United States had proposed an eight-point plan for Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon. The minister of state for south Lebanon told Beirut daily *AL-SAFIR*: The plan was presented by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy during visits to Beirut, Damascus, and Jerusalem last month.

Birri was quoted as saying: It included eight points only. They contained positive and unacceptable items. He said: Positive elements were total Israeli withdrawal, no linkage with the Syrian pullout from Lebanon, and no suggestion of direct political negotiations between Israel and Lebanon; but the plan also contained proposals needing consideration and others that were totally rejected. Unacceptable proposals included any direct negotiations — military or non-military — and any security role for the Israeli-sponsored south Lebanon army militia, he said.

Birri indicated the proposed security role for the south Lebanon army implied Israeli insistence on direct military negotiations with the Lebanese Army. But, he added, Israel's acceptance of an increased security role for troops of the UN interim force in Lebanon was a positive change in Israeli policy.

Commenting on the U.S. decision not to mediate at present on an Israeli pullout, Birri said: We have not called on them to assume this role. The role was originally played by the UN and the Americans intervened. UN Under Secretary General Brian Urquhart toured the region in connection with a specific operation related to an Israeli withdrawal and the Americans intervened, he said. We are not against this; what we are interested in is the principle of unconditional Israeli withdrawal. We do not care who undertakes this mediation — whether America, France, or whoever it may be, Birri added.

Further on U.S. Plan

NC041948 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In a press interview in New York, Minister Nabih Birri emphasized that there is an American plan for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. The plan was presented by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, to Syrian and Lebanese officials during his tour of the area.

Birri said the plan contains points, some of which are positive and others which have been rejected. The positive elements are that withdrawal will be total and not linked or simultaneous with a Syrian withdrawal. The negative points in the plan include the subject of Antoine Lahd. Birri said the Israelis insist that Lahd should play a role — just as they insist on direct military negotiations with the Lebanese Army while at the same time they say they have no confidence in this army. Minister Birri added: This means that the matter is not a military but a political one which aims at breaking the Lebanese will more than at ensuring the security of Galilee, as they claim. How can you say: I want direct military negotiations between the Lebanese Army and the Israeli Army while at the same time you say: I have no confidence in the Lebanese Army and I want Lahd's army?

Minister Birri added: What confirms this is the fact that 6 months ago, these matters were rejected. Why have they become acceptable now? What has changed with regard to Galilee's security? Nothing has changed at all, Minister Birri said. Therefore, the political facts on the ground have changed. It is basically a change on Israel's side.

Minister Birri expressed his belief that the Israelis will withdraw from Lebanon in approximately 6 months. By this I mean, complete withdrawal. However, there is an attempt to tamper with the Lebanese state of affairs by clinging to Lahd. This is part of the Israeli Labor Party's well known strategy. This recalls the role which was given to Sa'd Haddad in 1978 when the Israelis ostensibly withdrew but continued to be present through Haddad.

Minister Birri went on to say that the danger that used to harrass the military in the south no longer exists now. The Lebanese national resistance in the south did not exist in 1978, whereas now the Lebanese resistance is the reason for everything, even for the qualitative change that has occurred in Israel. The security which could not be ensured in southern Lebanon by 30,000 Israeli soldiers, plus Lahd's 1,400 soldiers, cannot be ensured by 1,400 soldiers following the withdrawal of the Israelis. Minister Birri said: In view of all these considerations, I believe that this Israeli request is more a negotiating request than it is a sensible stand. I believe that this request cannot possibly [word indistinct] unless what is really intended is to (?cause) a fissure in the Lebanese structure and division between the Muslims and the Christians and, consequently, to strike at the roots of the Lebanese national resistance, namely the existing coexistence in the south between the Christians and the Muslims.

As to whether there is any difference between the proposals made by Urquhart and those presented by Murphy, Minister Birri said the two plans do not differ, but Murphy's plan was clearer than Urquhart's plan. Murphy's plan presented almost specific points without details, but specific nonetheless. Birri added: Shultz and the Americans say the question of the elections does not affect us, but I feel that America wants all the sides to declare that they are prepared for agreement.

Document on Israeli Practices Circulated at UN

NC042033 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The permanent Lebanese delegation in New York yesterday distributed the text of the note which Minister Nabih Birri had prepared in his capacity as minister of state for south Lebanon affairs.

It was distributed as a document to the chairman of the UN General Assembly, the UN secretary general, and the heads of delegations in the assembly, and concerns the arbitrary Israeli practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya, especially the Suhmur massacre.

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The note said: We appeal to the UN secretary general, and through him, to all the humanitarian and juristic bodies, to the world press, and to the international public, in order to:

1. Denounce this massacre and consider it a crime against humanity.

2. Request that an international investigation committee be sent to determine responsibility for the massacre and for all the Israeli violations of human rights and all violations of the international law governing occupied territories.

3. Organize protest activities and actions of solidarity with the Lebanese people and the victims of the Israeli acts of aggression.

4. Demand that all kidnapped persons be released immediately and that the wounded be handed over to the International Committee of the Red Cross.

5. Distribute this note to all the states' delegates at the General Assembly.

'Intensive Military Presence' Reported in East Beirut

NC050825 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0808 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] A military source has just reported that an intensive military presence is being spotted in the eastern part of the capital. Citizens are requested to take precautionary measures while moving in streets.

Fadlallah Denies Being Leader of Hezbollah

NC050924 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 3 Oct 84 p 5

[Text] Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah has warned that "transgressions can destroy the arena and also destroy the structure to which the transgressors resort."

In a statement he made yesterday, he said: "There is no organizational control in the arena for most of those present. I have stated more than once from a position of responsibility that I may have influence in the arena from a position of trust, which perhaps I don't deserve, but I have not worked on an organizational level or on any level commonly known as running a militia. I have my own stand and thinking which I convey to people without hiding anything, because I believe in frankness and in telling the truth to all the people. Therefore, I state that I am not responsible for the behavior of any armed or unarmed group that operates in the arena. Whoever errs, I criticize his error even if he is one of ours, and whoever is correct, I appreciate his correctness even if he is a communist."

Answering a question, he affirmed: "For the umpteenth time, I say — not to evade responsibility — that I am not an organizational leader of Hezbollah or of any other party, but this does not mean I don't respect its ideological line. From my knowledge of the arena, I know that many of the things attributed to this group [Hezbollah] are not true. I ask the God-fearing people to ascertain every report they hear (...) [as published] and this does not mean that I acquit this group of excesses and mistakes.

"I am working with all my humble efforts on all levels to put an end to these excesses which are attributed to this or any other group. I do this out of a sense of legal responsibility which prevents a believer, especially a responsible one, from avoiding confronting the mistakes which might burn the entire arena."

Israelis Reportedly Withdrawing From Sidon

NC041507 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1405 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters this morning attacked an Israeli patrol on the Al-Zahrani-al-Nabatiyah highway. There were no casualty figures after the rocket-and-machine gun attack on the patrol, which took place near an important Israeli checkpoint.

A large explosion rocked the area east of Sidon early in the afternoon.

Eyewitnesses reported from Tyre that there were heavy movements of Israeli equipment and vehicles last night, as reports circulated in the south that Israeli occupation forces were vacating some of their advanced positions. Heavy tanks were moved during the night from Sidon toward the south.

Following an explosion in Marj 'Uyun late last night, occupation forces laid siege to the town of (Khim) for several hours.

Elements of the Lahd militia are imposing a tight control on the city of Al-Nabatiyah, ostensibly to check for arms.

Al-Shar' Denounces U.S. Middle East Policy

JN050929 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' spoke before the Foreign Relations Council in New York yesterday evening in the presence of several prominent intellectual and political personalities. Al-Shar' stressed that a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East will not only be in the interest of its peoples, but also in the interest of all world peoples. He pointed out that the United States, which has special responsibilities toward preserving world peace and security, blindly sides with Israel and supports it with all its military, political, and economic capabilities.

Al-Shar' wondered: By satiating Israel with sophisticated weapons, rescuing its deteriorating economy following every aggression, and placing its veto at Israel's disposal, does the United States encourage Israel to search for peace or to continue its occupation, aggression, expansion, and settlements?

He also asked: Does the attempt to humiliate the Arabs and ignore their national interests help build sound Arab-U.S. relations?

Al-Shar' emphasized that all the U.S. initiatives proposed so far do not aim at establishing a comprehensive and just peace in the region; they only seek partial solutions that only increase tension and further complicate the situation. He said that Syria will continue to work for a just, lasting, and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, based on Israel's total withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and on the Palestinian people's restoration of their national, legitimate rights.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, Al-Shar' indicated the big mistake committed by the United States in Lebanon when it failed to realize the historical bonds between Syria and Lebanon. He held the United States responsible for the Israeli invasion and said it should work for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. He added that Syria, which offered many sacrifices in support of Lebanon, will continue to do so with the aim of safeguarding Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence until its entire territory is liberated from Israeli occupation.

Following his speech, the minister answered questions addressed by the audience. These dealt with the Middle East issue and the current situation in Lebanon. Al-Shar' later met at the Syrian delegation's UN headquarters with members of the Syrian community in New York.

Al-Shar' Meets Guyanese, Bulgarian Counterparts

JN050658 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' continued his meetings with the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the UN General Assembly's 39th session.

Yesterday he met with the Guyanese foreign minister in the presence of Syria's UN representative Diya' Allah al-Fattal. Talks centered on the situation in the Middle East, Lebanon, and Central America. The two sides stressed the need to bolster bilateral relations.

The foreign minister also met with the Bulgarian foreign minister and discussed with him the developed bilateral relations and Bulgaria's support for the struggle of steadfast Syria against the imperialist and Zionist schemes in the region.

PDRY Official Departs Following 3-Day Visit

JN041449 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1350 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Damascus, 4 Oct (SANA) — 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, YSP Political Bureau member and Central Committee secretary, left Damascus for his country today at the end of a 3-day official visit to Syria.

During his visit, 'Abd al-Qadir met with a number of government and Ba'th Party officials. He discussed with them the latest developments in the current Arab political situation, as well as the means of strengthening and developing the two parties' mutual cooperation to confront the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary onslaught on the Arab nation.

Peres Continues Preparations for U.S. Visit

More on Cabinet Talks

TA041249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Peres said at the Cabinet session today that he believes President Reagan will not raise his famous plan for discussion. In Peres' opinion, the Americans are disappointed with the reaction of Arab countries to the plan, and the issue will therefore not be raised.

On settlement, Peres said that he would make it clear to his hosts that the policy on this matter will be determined by Israel without dictates. He emphasized that there are differences of opinion on settlement in the Cabinet, but it is the sole body that will make the decisions on this.

Reporting more on the Cabinet session, our correspondents say that Gid'on Pat proposed that a suggestion be raised to the United States that the conditions for security aid be changed so that greater sums could be transferred, in shekels, for purchases in Israel and to promote local industry. Labor and Social Welfare Minister Moshe Qatzav asked Shim'on Peres to take advantage of his visit to request aid that will relieve the country from worry about the balance of payments for at least 1 year, so that it will be possible to focus all the efforts on the war against inflation.

Seeks $1 Billion Special Aid

TA041529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1500 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will ask the U.S. Administration to increase both military and nonmilitary aid over the next 5 years, and will also ask for $1 billion in special aid to get the economy on its feet. He may also ask for another loan of $1 billion to develop industry.

Our correspondent Gadi Sukenik comments that this has emerged from deliberations held to date between the prime minister and senior ministers. After the Cabinet session today Shim'on Peres held further consultations on the economic aid Israel will request from the United States. This time the reference is to the nonmilitary sector. Afterward, he met with the governor of the Bank of Israel to hear a report on his talks with U.S. Administration representatives.

Seeks Declaration on Aid

TA050535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Excerpts] Israeli sources in Washington are now saying that during Peres' visit to the United States, Israel will content itself with a public declaration by President Reagan expressing his willingness to assist the Israeli economy. According to these sources, such a declaration would prove the visit had been beneficial and successful, even if U.S. aid is not actually increased.

The prime minister will depart for the United States at the end of the Yom Kippur holiday [6 October]. He will initially land in New York and will begin his visit to Washington on Monday. Our correspondent in Washington has learned that Peres will also confer with CIA Director William Casey. In their meeting, they will apparently discuss strategic and intelligence cooperation.

Terms of Aid Publicized

TA041639 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Three proposals were raised in contacts between Israel and the United States on the practical outcome of Prime Minister Peres' upcoming visit: the establishment of a U.S.-Israeli committee to examine Israel's economic situation; an announcement by the U.S. Administration that this month it will give Israel its total economic allotment of $1.2 billion; and the third proposal, a U.S. announcement that it will put at Israel's disposal an unlimited line of credit in times of emergency, which is meant to improve Israel's credit standing with international banks following its drop in foreign currency reserves.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that these three proposals were raised in talks between Shim'on Peres and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche with U.S. Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis. In these talks, Ambassador Lewis praised Israel for not requesting financial aid, particularly now, 6 weeks prior to the U.S. election. However, our correspondent on economic affairs, Gadi Sukenik, reports that in talks between the prime minister and the finance minister on the trip to the United States, it was proposed that Peres ask for special financial aid of $1 billion to rehabilitate the economy, and perhaps another loan of $1 billion to develop industry.

Wants Emergency Reserve Fund

TA041447 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English
4 Oct 84 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres intends to secure in Washington an emergency reserve fund on which Israel would be able to draw if its foreign-currency reserves decrease further.

This was disclosed by Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i on Israel Television's Moqed interview programme last night. Moda'i said he had no intention of using this reserve as a lever to revive the Israeli economy. It could not be done that way, he maintained.

Moda'i said we will not make the Americans act as though there is an emergency, while we ourselves remain complacent. The Israeli economy could be revived only by its own efforts, he insisted.

Peres himself said yesterday he was not going to the U.S. cap-in-hand. He would seek support, he said, not for Israel's economic recovery programme — that was a purely Israeli task — but for the renewed growth and expansion that would follow the recovery.

Speaking to journalists, Peres said he would turn to American Jewry as well as to the U.S. government "for opportunities to renew investment in Israel."

The government here had made demands on the nation, he said. It would make demands, too, on the Jews abroad to lend a hand to advancing Israel's economic progress.

Help on PRC Ties Sought

TA041427 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 3

[Yig'al Laviv report]

[Text] During his meetings with President Ronald Reagan, Prime Minister Peres will ask him to help thaw relations between Israel and the PRC. The two countries now maintain considerable trade and economic relations, but these are not official. The man who persuaded Peres that relations with China can be promoted is billionnaire Sha'ul Eisenberg, whose companies have been maintaining trade relations with the PRC for several years. He believes that such relations would give considerable impetus to Israeli exports. The link connecting China and Eisenberg is Al Schwimmer, who was recently appointed an adviser to the prime minister and made manager of a nuclear energy project which Eisenberg has invested in.

Israel is currently selling considerable quantities of equipment, mainly military, to the PRC. There have recently been reports on artillery pieces manufactured in Israel, which were displayed in parades in the PRC. There have been reports on deals between China and the Israeli companies "Tadiran" and "Sultam." Israel may buy oil and coal from China. In the past Israel has tried to purchase meat from China, but the deals fell through.

Peres Initiating Measures on West Bank

TA041307 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 11

[Excerpt] Even prior to his imminent departure for the United States, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is initiating a number of immediate steps in the territories aimed at influencing President Reagan and members of his administration, and refuting charges that Israel has recently engaged in a firmer policy against the inhabitants of the territories.

It has been learned that among the other gestures he will be initiating in the next few days, Peres is planning greater liberalization on the part of the government toward the Arab population. Thus the Al-Najah University is expected to reopen, after having been shut down on 30 July for 4 months by order of the Military Government as punishment for an inflammatory exhibition held on campus.

Circles associated with Peres have reported that the prime minister's office has worked out a plan for the territories in which a maximum degree of self-rule will be given to the inhabitants in all civilian aspects of life, through nonintervention in day-to-day affairs. There will be greater liberalization in the economic sphere, including the development of industry, and additional projects will be implemented using funds whose source is not the PLO. Similarly, measures will be taken to grant the inhabitants greater freedom.

Shamir Met Communist Leaders in New York

TA041341 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Ya'aqov Erez report from New York]

[Text] Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has held a series of secret meetings with leaders and foreign ministers of countries that have no diplomatic relations with Israel. He did so during his stay in New York.

In a special interview with *MA'ARIV*, Shamir confirmed that such meetings had taken place, adding that "it is impossible to give the names of the countries whose representatives I met, as this was their request."

These are Third World and Communist bloc countries. In reply to a question, Shamir said he did not confer with representatives of the PRC.

Shamir Intends To Mend Herut-Liberal Rift

TA041415 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 2

[Yosi Melman report]

[Text] Alternate Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will intervene in the dispute between the Herut Party and the Liberal Party and will try to calm down tempers. Shamir, who is currently attending the UN General Assembly in New York, is receiving current information from Israel about the rift between the two parties. In talks with his confidants, he said that he would try "to restore order" immediately upon his return to Israel.

In this context, Knesset Member Pinhas Goldstein said that there is no intention of forming an independent Knesset faction. He said this in reaction to the remarks of Knesset Member Pesah Grupper, who also is a member of the Liberal faction.

Rabin: Israel at Start of Withdrawal Negotiations

TA041953 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that Israel is at the start of negotiations intended to achieve security arrangements in south Lebanon enabling an Israeli withdrawal. However, this will not be an easy task, he said, addressing a memorial gathering for Israel's Paratrooper Corps.

The defense minister said that Israel would strive to ensure the security of its citizens in the north in a way that would not require an Israel Army presence in Lebanon. Ninety-nine of the 1,205 paratroopers who have died in Israeli military operations were killed during the Lebanese war.

Chief of Staff Believes POW's Will Be Released

TA042029 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Interview with Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi by military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky; date not given — videotaped]

[Text] [Levi] The prisoners being held by the Syrians have been there for a long time. Over the past year, however, we have brought most of them home. Despite many difficulties — of which we are all aware I think, and the families are certainly aware of it — we are devoting the same energy to the problem of the prisoners being held by Ahmad Jibril's organization; the soldier Samir As'ad, who is being held by Hawatimah's organization; and the three MIA's from the war.

[Shlonsky] Is there any progress on this?

[Levi] This process involves working against certain organizations and you cannot measure the progress exactly. We are dealing with this, however. The development so far, despite the long time, leads me to believe that we will bring these friends home as well and we will learn how to find most of the information about our MIA's.

[Shlonsky] Are there any findings that hint to what you are saying?

[Levi] I would not like to go into any more detail. Our tools are being used in all directions and are active in all directions; despite the time, there is one thing I can say with confidence: We are certainly dealing with this and dealing with it intensively, and I believe that the results will be positive.

Lubrani: KGB-Backed Group in South Lebanon

TA050933 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Yosef Walter]

[Text] In an exclusive interview with *MA'ARIV*, the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, disclosed that the national Communist organization which has recently joined in attacks against the IDF and the army of southern Lebanon operates under the instructions of the KGB in Moscow and with the help of Syria.

The body which calls itself "The Communist Action Organization" set up an ambush against a unit of the army of southern Lebanon in the village of Suhmur approximately 2 weeks ago, killing four soldiers. A few days later, a Shin Bet agent and an IDF soldier were killed by fire from an ambush in the eastern sector in Lebanon. It is suspected that "The Communist Action Organization" also stands behind this attack.

Lubrani said: "Moscow wants to be directly involved in what happens in Lebanon, other than through Syria. Therefore, I have no doubt that the Soviets must engage in activities which appeal to the heart of their potential audience in Lebanon."

Lubrani further stated in the interview that there is a group of local inhabitants in southern Lebanon which operates against the IDF and is inspired by Ahmad Jibril's organization. In his opinion, this fact refutes the assumption that the southern inhabitants would not allow Palestinian terrorists to operate from their territory after the IDF withdraws from Lebanon.

Lubrani added: "In return for payment, there will always be people ready to aim a Katyusha against Israel, and there will always be a Palestinian organization ready to pay for it."

Naval Shelling of West Beirut Targets Denied

TA041222 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] Israeli military sources last night vehemently denied reports that Israeli Navy boats had shelled West Beirut targets. "Nothing of the sort," they said, adding that there have been previous cases in which Israel was accused of carrying out naval attacks on West Beirut.

4 Captured in Lahd Assassination Attempt

TA041721 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] During a hunt for those people who today tried to assassinate General Antoine Lahd, the commander of the army of southern Lebanon [ASL], two terrorists and two women who aided them were captured. This was reported to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal by the IDF spokesman. It turns out that the four were involved in other attacks carried out in the Marj 'Uyun region and, recently, near Jisr al-Khardali and the Voice of Hope station. The investigation showed that the people who planted the bomb left from the Shi'ite village of (Al-Khim).

The assassination attempt was foiled when Marj 'Uyun residents noticed people riding in a car who stopped beside the road and tried to plant a bomb at the entrance to the village. An ASL force was summoned and, as stated, four people were captured.

Egypt's Ghali Meets Israeli Ambassador

TA041517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali met for talks this afternoon with Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason. No details have been released.

Arab Department correspondent Sha'ul Menashe reports that the background to the meeting was apparently the publicity given to Egyptian President Mubarak's rejection of Shim'on Peres' call for a summit on the border between the two countries. Mubarak reportedly rejected such a meeting, saying it requires scrupulous preparation to produce results.

Discuss 'Routine Matters'

TA041659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali conferred this afternoon with Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason. After the meeting, Sason told Sha'ul Menashe, the Arabic Department's correspondent, that he talked with Dr Ghali about routine matters between the two countries.

Tabah Talks To Resume

TA051049 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Oct 84 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] The negotiations between Israel and Egypt on the future of the Tabah area will soon be resumed, probably immediately upon Prime Minister Peres' return from the United States.

Knowledgeable sources told the *DAVAR* correspondent that a special team has been appointed at the prime minister's office to prepare all work papers, maps, and documents pertaining to the dispute. The team has also been asked to raise proposals in preparation for the negotiations.

Among other things, the team is discussing the possibility that Egypt be asked to leave the Tabah dispute to international arbitration or agree to joint administration of the area, in which case both governments would invest money to develop Tabah as an international tourist site.

Secret meetings have been conducted for several days between Minister 'Ezer Weizman and the charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy to Israel, Muhammad Basyuni.

Israel's Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason met with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali yesterday on the future of Tabah. The team is headed by Minister 'Ezer Weizman and the director general of the prime minister's office, Avraham Tamir.

'Ezer Weizman may soon conduct talks on this issue with ministers of the Egyptian Government.

Israeli sources in Jerusalem assess that if progress is made in the Tabah talks, Prime Minister Peres and Egypt's President Husni Mubarak may arrange a summit meeting at the border to conclude the negotiations and discuss improving bilateral relations and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv.

UK Foreign Secretary To Visit End of October

TA041237 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1230 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] British Secretary of State of Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Sir Geoffrey Howe will visit Israel at the end of the month, and will hold talks with the new government. This was reported today in London. Our correspondent Mikh'el Almaz reports that the details of the visit have not yet been released, but Secretary Howe will not visit Judaea and Samaria, although he will hold meetings with Palestinian leaders. On the other hand, he will visit the British consul in East Jerusalem.

Armacost To Discuss Aid to Third World

TA051020 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 5 Oct 84 p 4

['Oded Granot report from Washington]

[Text] The United States has complied with Israel's request to increase mutual cooperation in extending aid to Third World countries. In this framework, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Michael Armacost will arrive in Israel a few days after Prime Minister Shim'on Peres winds up his visit to the United States.

This will be Armacost's first visit to Israel in this capacity. His visit will also be taken advantage of to continue exploratory contacts between Israel, the United States, and Syria on an IDF pullout from Lebanon.

The decision about the U.S. under secretary of state's visit was made after a meeting he held this week with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche.

Kimche arrived in the United States to appeal before a special committee appointed by President Reagan to examine possibilities of assisting Third World countries. So far, Kimche has been the only non-American invited to appear before the committee.

Arabic Broadcast on Sharaf's 3 Oct Statements

JN041736 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1435 GMT 4 Oct 84

['Ezra Shirazi "Observation"]

[Text] Jordanian Minister of Information Mrs Layla Sharaf is known as a respectable lady and minister who is rational and reserved in her statements and utterances. During her meeting in Amman yesterday with a delegation of teachers and students from the British Royal College of Defense Studies, Mrs Sharaf spoke about Jordan's position on the different peace initiatives that have been proposed throughout the history of the Palestine question. She said that these initiatives failed because they neither tackled the crux of the problem, which is the Palestine question, nor guaranteed the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Mrs Sharaf's statements create more than one question and exclamation point. Is it true that all of the peace initiatives and plans proposed throughout the past decades, including the partition resolution, failed because they did not tackle the Palestine question, but tackled the issues of Mars or some other distant planet? We are most certain that the respectable Jordanian minister knows that this is not the real situation and that matters are not exactly as she presented them. We see no need here to recall the known details of the different peace initiatives, plans, and proposals lavished on our area over the past decades. We will simply remind Mrs Layla Sharaf that the Camp David accords

signed by Egypt and Israel 6 years ago not only radically tackle the Palestine question, but also include official recognition of the Palestinian people and their legitimate rights, which must be defined within the framework of a comprehensive settlement and through negotiations to be attended by Jordanian and Palestinian representatives.

Indeed, had Minister Layla Sharaf been true to herself and frank with her people, she would have said that the failure of all the initiatives and plans to achieve comprehensive peace has always been due to the predominance of the trend of extremism and fanaticism and to the policy of all or nothing over sound logic and realism on the Arab side.

In other words, the failure is still due to the attempt by a minority of Arab rulers who are known for their extremism and negative attitudes to enforce their opinions and policies on the majority. It is no secret that the minority's success in enforcing its opinions on the majority is due to its resorting to the methods of blackmail, threats, and both physical and mental terrorism, as well as to the fact that the majority includes rulers who pursue the policy of opportunism, maneuvering, and double-dealing, and others who pursue the policy of appeasement or submission. Furthermore, different Arab leader have exploited the Palestinian problem for decades as a slogan for selfish and opportunistic reasons which have nothing whatsoever to do with the issue.

All of these facts are known only too well to the Jordanian information minister. It is indeed tragic that she has chosen to ignore them in her statements yesterday, when she attributed the failure of all peace initiatives and plans to the fact that they did not tackle the Palestine question and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. The respectable Mrs Layla Sharaf will excuse us if we say that her statements provide further proof of what is already known about the information ministries in most Arab countries. These are ministries of information blackout and deception, if not ministries for spreading demagogic information and fallacies.

Nigeria Rejects Renewal of Diplomatic Relations

TA050821 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 5 Oct 84 p 3

[Yohanan Lahav report from London]

[Text] Yo'el Herzog, the Israeli president's son, recently stayed in the Nigerian capital, Lagos, on a secret mission on behalf of Israel.

Attorney Yo'el Herzog went to Nigeria on a business trip on behalf of his father-in-law, Nisim Gaon [prominent Jewish businessman based in Switzerland]. His purpose was to work toward restoring diplomatic relations between Nigeria and Israel.

The diplomatic sources that reported on this yesterday also noted that the Nigerian reply had been a definite no. "It is inconceivable to restore relations with Israel at this point," the Nigerians said.

Envoy Invited to Gabon Reception in Paris

TA041346 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 4 Oct 84 p 4

[Tamar Golan report from Paris]

[Text] The Israeli ambassador in Paris has been invited to a formal reception being held by the diplomatic representation of Gabon. This is to mark President Omar Bongo's official visit to Paris.

Gabon has not maintained diplomatic relations with Israel since 1973, when it joined the African countries that severed relations with Israel following the Yom Kippur war.

Ambassador 'Ovadya Sofer reported that he would be happy to attend the reception, and sources from our representation in Paris say they regard the invitation as a diplomatically significant gesture.

Gabon was one of the countries Ari'el Sharon visited secretly about 3 years ago. Sharon, who was defense minister at the time, met with President Bongo several times and was hosted at his private palace in Franceville. Future relations between Israel and Gabon were discussed at the meetings.

Nabulus Prison Inmates To End Hunger Strike

TA041703 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The security prisoners in the Nabulus prison announced that they will stop their hunger strike beginning tomorrow. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the attorneys for these prisoners said that they want to thank the police minister for his positive attitude, and they hope that all their demands will be met. If not, they will not hesitate to resume their hunger strike.

The spokesman for the Police and Prison Service told our correspondent Shlomo Raz that a special meal prepared according to a doctor's prescription is now being prepared in the prison. Mordekhay Wertheimer, the head of the Police and Prison Service, was happy to hear of the prisoners' decision, and called it a correct and wise one.

Curfew Imposed on Two Camps After Incidents

TA050632 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Two refugee camps have been put under curfew: Qalandiyah outside Jerusalem and Al-'Arrub north of Hebron. At Al-'Arrub, fire bombs and stones were thrown at a police station. Stones were thrown at army and border police patrols outside Qalandiyah.

No one was hurt in either place.

IDF Told Not To Enter Shi'ite Villages
TA041525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Israel Army Command has ordered its troops in southern Lebanon not to enter Al-Nabatiyah and other places where processions are being held to mark the Shi'ite Muslim feast of the 'Ashura.

Last year there was a clash between troops and worshippers in a procession at Al-Nabatiyah. Tens of thousands of Shi'ites are expected to participate in today's processions in Al-Nabatiyah and Tyre. According to custom, the participants flagellate themselves as a mark of grief over the murder of the grandson of the Prophet Muhammad.

ALGERIA

CPSU's Ponomarev Makes Algiers Arrival Statement

LD042119 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Algiers today at the head of an important delegation visiting Algeria at the invitation of the FLN Party.

The Soviet delegation, in our country until 9 October, was welcomed by Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the party Central Committee, together with senior party officials and the Soviet ambassador to Algiers.

At the airport VIP lounge, the head of the Soviet delegation made a statement to pressmen:

[Begin Ponomarev recording, in Russian with sentence-by-sentence Arabic translation] First, our delegation wants to thank the FLN Party leadership for this invitation to visit Algeria. We are happy to convey to you the best wishes of the CPSU. Comrade president of the Republic, Chadli Bendjedid, and the official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee [Mohamed Cherif Messaadia] have visited the USSR many times. They have always been given a warm welcome, as did Soviet delegations when visiting this country. This shows that friendship between our two countries and peoples are deep-rooted.

In this contemporary world, marked by complicated international relations, it is extremely important that there exist cohesion and unity between progressive countries and parties for the defense of peace and the security of peoples.

We know very well that in less than a month the Algerian people will celebrate the 1 November anniversary of the Algerian revolution. This anniversary marks an important victory and we are happy to celebrate this anniversary with you. This revolution has opened before the Algerian people new scope for a new, free, independent life, and a new scope for your country's independence.

We take advantage of this opportunity to convey, on behalf of 18.5 million Soviet communists, best wishes for the members of the FLN Party, your party. We are convinced that our country and yours will make all efforts to contribute to the issue of thwarting a fresh nuclear war, the use of nuclear weapons, and establishing peace throughout the world, particularly in the the Middle East and Arab Maghreb regions.

Our delegation has arrived carrying best wishes to this friendly country, and we hope that they will contribute to the promotion and consolidation of the relations existing between our two countries. Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Confers With Counterparts at UN

PM040755 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 28,29 Sep 84 p 5

[APS report: "Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi's Activities"]

[Text] New York — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, had a meeting with his Guinean counterpart on Thursday while attending the General Assembly session. The meeting between the two ministers provided an opportunity to exchange views on the latest developments in Africa and the prospects for the forthcoming OAU summit.

The Algerian minister also met with the Argentine foreign minister. The talks related to bilateral relations and, in particular, to means of developing them prior to the forthcoming first session of the Algerian-Argentine Joint Commission. The two ministers also exchanged views on the situation in their respective regions.

On the same day Mr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi also met with the foreign minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The meeting between the two ministers provided an opportunity for an examination of the situation in the Maghreb and the Middle East. In this context the two ministers exchanged views on the means of ensuring unity and cohesion in Palestinian ranks with a view to holding the forthcoming PNC session.

Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The talks related in particular to the situation in the Great Maghreb and to its repercussions on the region and the whole Arab world.

The previous day (Wednesday) Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi was due to meet with Mr Faruq Qaddumi, chief of the PLO Political Department, with whom he was to discuss the development of inter-Palestinian dialogue and the prospects for the PNC meeting.

The Algerian minister also met with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran. The talks between the two ministers dealt with the state of relations between Algeria and Spain and with international questions of interest to the two countries, especially the development of the situation in the region.

Finally, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi met with the Venezuelan foreign minister. The two ministers assessed relations between the two countries and exchanged views on major international questions.

FLN's Messaadia, Tunisia's Mestiri Hold Talks

LD042147 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Politburo and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Party Central Committee, met with Mahmoud Mestiri, Tunisian secretary of state for foreign affairs. Following a review of the existing good relations between the two countries and the bonds of brotherhood that bind the two brotherly peoples, the two

sides dealt with adequate means to strengthen cooperation in all fields. Bilateral relations between the FLN Party and the Tunisian Socialist Destourian Party were also reviewed. Emphasis was placed on the need for more cooperation and coordination and an exchange of experience and expertise according to the directives of both presidents, Chadli Bendjedid and Habib Bourguiba, and stemming from the basis of trust, cooperation and coordination.

The meeting was attended by Brother Abdelrazaq Bouhara, member of the Central Committee Permanent Secretariat in charge of foreign relations and the Tunisian ambassador to Algeria.

Briefs

Cooperation With Cuba — Algiers, 29 Sep 84 (APS) — An official report sanctioning actions to be undertaken to develop cooperation between Algeria and Cuba was signed here. Both delegations proceeded during the 4th session of the Algero-Cuban Joint Committee to the identification of different sectors concerning this cooperation and took many measures to develop it mainly in the fields of health, hydraulics, higher teaching and youth and sports. As concerns commercial relations, the delegations decided to exchange many products, mainly sugar, coffee, cocoa-butter and cement for the Cuban side; phosphates, zinc, cork and hydrocarbons for the Algerian side. Contacts are now under way to start the concretization of these decisions. [Text] *[Algiers APS in English 1007 GMT 29 Sep 84 LD]*

LIBYA

Federal Assembly Declares Null Egypt Withdrawal

LD041353 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Oct 84

["Text" of statement issued by the Federal National Assembly of the Union of Arab Republics on 4 October]

[Text] The Federal National Assembly was surprised at the ratification by the Egyptian People's Assembly of Husni Mubarak's decision to withdraw from membership of the Union of Arab Republics. The People's Assembly knows that this union was established in accordance with a public referendum in the three countries, was approved by the Arab masses in these countries, and thus belongs to these masses, and that no one has the right to alter it, withdraw from it, or cancel it, except by a public referendum. Also, no regional government has the right to adopt any decision or legislation or to legalize any law concerning the institutions of the union except through these institutions themselves.

Accordingly, the Federal National Assembly, the only legislating institution in the Union of Arab Republics, declares to the masses of the Arab nation in the three countries that what President Husni Mubarak has done is nothing but an illegal procedure, and the Federal National Assembly rejects it completely because it is completely contrary to the constitution of the union and the basic laws which complement the constitution.

This assembly affirms to the Egyptian people, who with their brothers approved this union, that Egypt is a member of the Union of Arab Republics, and that the suspension of its membership was a result of what was done by the Egyptian Government in connecting itself with the Zionists. This connection has isolated Egypt from its pan-Arab role. Not until this connection is severed can the Egyptian people and those honorable members of the Egyptian People's Assembly who respected the constitution of the union and declared their commitment to it, resume the action of unity through this union. The Federal National Assembly has great confidence in the ancient and struggling people of Egypt, and that this people will continue to struggle for severing the connection and rescuing Egypt from the crisis isolating it from its pan-Arab role.

In conclusion, this assembly stresses the following facts:

The Union of Arab Republics was established according to public referendum, and no one has the right to alter it or to withdraw from it.

No regional government has the right to issue any law or legislation concerning the union except through the federal institutions.

The decision of the Egyptian Government to the effect that Egypt withdraws from the Union of Arab Republics without the approval of the Egyptian people is considered null and void.

The Federal National Assembly affirms the continuation of the Egyptian people's membership in the Union of Arab Republics.

MARITANIA

Ould Minnih Given Hassan Message on Arab Summit

AB041410 Paris AFP in French 0959 GMT 24 Oct 84

[Text] Nouakchott, 4 Oct (AFP) — Moroccan King Hassan II has sent a message to Mauritanian head of state Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haydala. The message touches on the Moroccan monarch's proposal to hold an Arab League summit on the return of Egypt into the Arab world. The message was handed to Mauritanian Foreign Minister Ahmed Ould Minnih on Wednesday by Ahmed Charghawi, the director of the Political Affairs Division in the Moroccan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who arrived in Nouakchott on Wednesday and was due to leave the same day. No official source has given Mauritania's position on the holding of the proposed summit.

MOROCCO

LE MATIN Reports Zhuravlev Arrival Statement

PM040805 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA in French 27 Sep 84 pp 1,2

[MAP report: "Morocco-USSR — Toward a balanced development of Trade"]

[Text] Casablanca, 27 September — Mr Gennadiy Zhuravlev, Soviet first deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Morocco Tuesday evening at the head of a large delegation. In a statement

made at Casablanca's Mohammed V International Airport, Mr Zhuravlev said that the aim of this visit is to examine with the Moroccan side the development of commercial relations between the two countries and the prospects for their development.

The Soviet official added that these relations, which are long-standing, are at present "satisfactory and to the two coutries' advantage."

"The important thing," he continued, "is that these relations should be based on equality, noninterference in the internal affairs of others, and the principle of mutual advantage."

Mr Gennadiy Zhuravlev also recalled that trade between Morocco and the Soviet Union falls within the framework of a long-term agreement signed between the two countries' government heads in 1978 relating to the exchange of Moroccan phosphate products for the supply of chemical products by the USSR. He also said that this trade has enjoyed a degree of stability in recent years thanks to the efforts of those in charge of the two countries' foreign trade, who have worked tirelessly to increase its volume.

In this connection he added, "major preparatory work has been carried out" and, thanks to this, "trade between our two countries will be developed in a balanced way."

The Soviet first deputy foreign trade minister was anxious to pay tribute "to Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani's major contribution to this preparatory work which," he stressed, "makes us think that this delegation's visit to Morocco will be crowned with success and that we will find a means of ensuring stable and progressive development for trade for the decade 1985-1995."

It should be stressed that, in addition to Mr Zhuravlev, the Soviet delegation comprises Mr V. Volkov, deputy chief of the Administration for Trade With African Countries at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry; Mr V. Andreyev, deputy chief of the State Planning Committee; Mrs Chernyshova, chief of the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry Legal Administration; and Mr N. Rakovskiy, assistant to the Soviet first deputy chairman [title as published].

Mr Gennadiy Zhuravlev and the accompanying delegation were greeted on their arrival by the secretary general of the Commerce, Industry, and Tourism Ministry, the director of foreign trade in the same department, the representative of the wali of Greater Casablanca, the charge d'affaires of the USSR Embassy in Morocco, the Soviet Union's consul general in Casablanca, and several other prominent people.

Protocals Signed, Delegation Leaves

LD041214 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Casablanca, 4 Oct (MAP) — The Soviet delegation which was on an 8-day working visit to Morocco left the Mohamed V International Airport in Casablanca last night. Gennadiy Zhuravlev, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and leader of the delegation, gave a statement to MAP in which he stressed that the visit achieved very positive results, which include the signing of the protocols of two agreements on improving commercial cooperation between the two countries during the years 1985-90.

The Soviet official pointed out that the volume of goods exchanges between Morocco and the Soviet Union during 1984 reached nearly 1.7 billion Moroccan dirhams. In this framework he explained, and according to the two signed agreements, the volume of exchanges will increase by 30 percent during 1985.

The Soviet official underlined that the principal points of the signed agreements respond to Morocco's requirements, because the volume of Moroccan exports will greatly exceed the volume of imports from the Soviet Union. This is aimed at balancing goods exchanges between the two countries, and he explained that in recent years there has been a deficit in goods exchanges in favor of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet official stressed that the two agreements have only to be applied, and success depends on the goodwill of Soviet foreign trade officials and their Moroccan counterparts. The Soviet official added that Morocco has important status in Africa, and it has been agreed to expand the exchange of Moroccan phosphates for Soviet chemicals.

Briefs

Visiting Equatorial Guinea Ministers — Rabat, Sep 29 (MAP) — Moroccan prime minister, Mr Mohamed Karim Lamrani, received here Friday late in the morning Mr Mba Onana, visiting vice prime minister and minister of defence of Equatorial Guinea. Mr Onana, who was accompanied by Mr. Juan Oto, minister of mines and hydrocarbons [name and title as received], and Mr Zacaria Ndono Mba Onono, ambassador of Equatorial Guinea to Rabat, is entrusted to hand over a message from the President of Equatorail Guinea to King Hassan II. The two parties examined the relations existing between the two countries as well as the situation in Africa. [Text] [*Rabat MAP in English 1204 GMT 29 Sep 84 LD*]

SUDAN

Numayri Explains Opposition to Arab Summit Call

JN041515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1447 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Oct (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has stated that the issue of Egypt's relations with the Arab countries has been decided on the Arab and Islamic levels, and that holding an Arab summit to discuss the issue of the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations perpetuates differences over nothing and is an unacceptable discussion of a decision that concerns the sovereignty of an Arab state and its legitimate right to make whatever decision it deems proper.

Answering a question from SUNA on the reasons Sudan is opposed to holding an Arab summit to discuss the issue of Jordan's relations with Egypt, the president said that this call is not only useless but also dubious, especially since Morocco, which

is behind this call, is united with Libya and cannot be neutral to Jordan's restoration of relations with Egypt.

President Numayri pointed out that Sudan's reasons for opposing an Arab summit are related to both form and substance. Concerning form, he said that the second Fes summit conference, held in Morocco under the chairmanship of King Hassan II, reached a unanimous decision, based on a Sudanese initiative, that the issue of restoring Arab relations with Egypt should not be based on a unanimous decision by an Arab summit, but should be decided directly by any Arab state that desires to restore its relations with Egypt. This decision was a formal cancellation of the Baghdad summit decision on a collective Arab boycott of Egypt. It is also a formal measure that prevents any Arab summit from discussing the restoration of relations between any Arab state and Egypt.

The president added: As for substance, Sudan's objection is due to the fact that the Islamic summit conference held in Casablanca, also under the chairmanship of King Hassan II, issued a resolution that was implemented — restoring Egypt's ICO membership.

The president further said: If we take into account that only three Arab states expressed reservations on this resolution — Syria, Libya, and PDRY — and that only Algeria abstained from voting on it, this means that 18 Arab states approved the restoration of the Egyptian-Islamic relations, and thus directly approved the legitimacy of restoring the Egyptian-Arab relations on a collective as well as bilateral basis.

President Numayri said: The Arab summit is now 2 years behind schedule. More serious and grave Arab issues — such as the PLO issue the Judaization of the West Bank, the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, and the Syrian occupation of eastern Lebanon — did not necessitate holding an Arab summit.

Foreign Minister Meets Counterparts in NY

JN051022 Khartoum SUNA in English 0923 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] New York, 5 Oct (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman, currently here to attend the meetings of the UN General Assembly, yesterday conferred here with the Arab League secretary-general Chedli Klibi on current issues in the Arab world and preparations for the 13th Arab summit expected to be held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia by the end of this year.

Hashim also discussed with his Egyptian, Tunisian, Moroccan and Mauritanian counterparts issues of mutual concern, particularly Arab and African problems and the forthcoming African summit.

Meanwhile, Hashim met with the Romanian foreign minister and reviewed the developing relations between Sudan and Romania besides the outcome of the recently held joint ministerial committee meetings.

On the other hand, Hasim concluded talks with the Red Sea littoral states foreign ministers who unanimously agreed upon holding [a] Khartoum conference as soon as possible.

[The] Sudan delegation to the meetings of the UN General Assembly had asked the delegations of the countries overlooking the Red Sea to deliberate on the paragraph concerning the freedom of navigation in the sea which Sudan had presented on behalf of littoral states to be included in the declaration to be issued by the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries.

Hashim conferred on the littoral states conference with the foreign ministers of Ethiopia, [the] Arab Republic of Yemen, Jordan, Egypt, [the] Democratic Republic of Yemen, Djibouti and Somalia.

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Reports Attacks on Moroccan Troops

LD030004 Algiers APS in English 1135 GMT 2 Oct 84

[Text] (Liberated Territories), 2 Oct 84 (APS) — 15 Moroccan soldiers were killed and 25 others injured last [words indistinct] the pounding of Moroccan positions by units of the Saharan Peoples' Between Army (ALPS). [as received] According to a communique released by the Saharan Ministry of Information, the ALPS attacks aimed [at] the Moroccan garrison of Udei Iahia Ben Mehammed pounded two times last September 25 and 26.

The Moroccan garrison of Megsem Tighirmet, near El Aargub, also attacked on 26 September, was pounded again on Saturday.

Three other points, Fadrat El Haulia, (?Azouguir) and (Oum Rouessein) were also submitted to violent artillery shots last Thursday, the communique added.

On Friday, ALPS units pounded Moroccan garrisons of (?Bencara), (?Lefreirina) and (?Tachleieft) before attacking on Saturday the garrison of Rous El Jachbien.

The communique also evokes the destruction of numerous [words indistinct] and a bulldozer. [as received]

233 Moroccans Reported Killed

LD051104 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] A statement issued by the Information Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic says that during September the Saharan Popular Liberation Army continued its attacks on the Moroccan occupation forces along the defense line created in the Western Sahara. The statement said those attacks resulted in 233 Moroccan soldiers killed, 368 others wounded, and 13 vehicles and several war stores destroyed.

Bongo, Habre, Mobutu at Paris Mini-Summit

For reportage on the visits to France by Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Hissein Habre of Chad, and Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, including reports on Bongo's meeting with President Francois Mitterrand, see the France section of the 4 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

CAMEROON

UNC Political Bureau Holds Meeting in Yaounde

AB042112 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The National Political Bureau of the Cameroon National Union Party [UNC] held an important meeting this morning at the Unity Palace under the chairmanship of His Excellency Paul Biya, UNC national chairman and president of the Republic of Cameroon. During this meeting, the National Political Bureau was invited by the national chairman to listen to two reports on the recent activities of the Central Committee. The first report, read by the political secretary, was on the way in which the recent mission for the information of militants and revival of the activities of the basic party organs and their branches in the provinces were organized.

In the debate that followed this report, the national chairman congratulated all our comrades who contributed to the success of the Central Committee's missions, especially the delegations which went to the provinces. He praised the political maturity and high sense of dignity, sincerity, and responsibility of the participants during these meetings. He said that he highly appreciates the reflections, the recommendations, and resolutions adopted which he will examine favorably and implement as far as possible.

The national chairman expressed satisfaction with the intense campaign to revitalize the party and instill a sense of responsibility among its members. He called on leaders of basic party organs and their branches at all levels to increase their efforts to truly revive the party. He stressed the need for the revival of the basic organs of our great national party to be conducted within the framework of narrow, constant, firm, and frank cooperation which must exist among the local party leaders, the administrative authorities, and the peace officers.

Briefs

French Ambassador Leaving Cameroon — The head of state today at State House offered a farewell lunch to outgoing French ambassador, Robert Mazeyrac. He was honored with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Merit. The outgoing French ambassador has been in Cameroon since September 1979. [Excerpt][*Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 4 Oct 84 AB*]

CHAD

Still No Libyan Pullout Seen in Northern Sector

AB041629 Paris AFP in French 1547 GMT 4 Oct 84

[TEXT] Ndjamena, 4 Oct (AFP) — No withdrawal of Tripoli's troops in northern Chad has been "noticed" since the French-Libyan military pullout agreement took effect on 25 September, it was learned from official sources in Ndjamena on Thursday. The "indications," which during the last few days pointed to some movements for the pullout from the northern Chadian positions occupied by Al-Qadhdhafi's troops toward the Libyan border, "were not conclusive" the same sources stated.

These "indications," it is recalled, were gathered after intercepting radio messages in Arabic transmitted from northern Chad or from Libya and monitored by the French "monitoring posts." According to concordant sources, the Libyan troops are still present in 14 palmgroves or posts in the northern part of Chad: Faya-Largeau, Fada, Chicha, Ogoui Ain Galaka, Bir Nassara, Kirdimi, Ounianga, Gouro, Bir Atron, Zouar, Oumchi, Bardai, and Aozou.

French Paper Previews Habre Visit To Paris

PM041429 Paris LE MONDE in French 3 Oct 84 p 4

["L.Z." dispatch: "Mr Hissein Habre Will Ask For Guarantees To Ensure His Country's Security After the Withdrawal of the French Troops"]

[Text] Ndjamena — At the same time as a vast diplomatic offensive aimed at showing the African heads of state the gaps in the agreement between Paris and Tripoli on the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops from Chad, the Ndjamena authorities are preparing for the "official working visit," which Mr Hissein Habre is to make to Paris starting Thursday. On Monday, 1 October,the Chadian Press Agency stressed that the meeting between the Chadian head of state and Mr Francois Mitterrand will relate essentially to this agreement concluded in "the complete absence of consultation" between Paris and Ndjamena.

The Chadian Press Agency stated that Mr Habre will insist on "the installation of a number of elements enabling Chad to face a new Libyan aggression through the Islamic Legion merging with the scattered troops of the pro-Libyan opposition." In addition Mr Habre will ask for more detailed explanations on the reasons why the French leaders "disregarded the question of the Aouzou Strip in their negotiations with the Libyans."

Finally,the Chadian Press Agency pointed out that the Chadians "are worried by the strengthening of pro-Libyan feelings in French political circles to the detriment of a clear assessment of relations between Paris and Tripoli on the one hand, and Paris and Ndjamena on the other." Consequently President Mitterrand will have to "avoid undermining the atmosphere of serenity which has characterized Franco-Chadian relations since June 1982."

The reference to the pro-Libyan feelings increasingly felt by French political circles is clear: it is aimed directly at External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson. An unofficial Chadian source says that it is convinced — and has been for a long time — that [French External Relations Minister] Mr Claude Cheysson does not really like the Chadian president. The Chadians saw new evidence of this both in the way in which the Franco-Libyan agreement was signed, ignoring "Chad's sovereignty," and in the numerous commentaries subsequently made by the French authorities.

In addition numerous envoys from the Chadian president are pursuing their information missions in several countries. Mr Tahar Guinassou, minister of stock raising [title as published], is at present in Mali, after visiting Mauritania. Mr Korom Hamet, secretary of state for foreign affairs, is in the Ivory Coast; Ali Salim, President Habre's adviser is in Cameroon; and Mr Mahamat Nourri, chairman of Air Chad, and a close adviser to the Chadian head of state, is in Cairo. Mr Hissein Habre's envoys have delivered the same message everywhere: The Libyans, through the Islamic Legion, will not honor the Franco-Libyan agreement, which is merely a "political and diplomatic trap."

Waiting

In Ndjamena the political atmosphere is one of waiting. On the French side, the military authorities are awaiting the "go-ahead" from Paris to withdraw from the Moussoro and Biltine bases. But Paris is apprently waiting for confirmation of the start of the Libyan withdrawal announced rather too loudly by Tripoli and by Mr Goukouni Oueddei's National Unity Transition Government [GUNT]. The experts in radio monitoring and the radar operators of the Breguet Atlantic aircraft, which go up ["montent"] as far as the 16th parallel, do not have any certainty on this subject as yet. So the Manta Force is hurriedly continuing its preparations for departure. A Boeing-747 chartered from the United Air Transport company left for Paris on Sunday carrying 80 metric tons of freight in its holds, namely an L-19 light observation aircraft and an AML armored vehicle.

Some 140 soldiers, in other words a company, are also due to return to France this week. They are members of the Protection and Reserve Company. Two sections (60 men in all) came down from Moussoro to Ndjamena on Saturday to replace them in part. Finally, the French paratroops know that they will have to make do with existing stocks of beer: the aircraft which went regularly to Moundou in southern Chad to bring back a cargo of beer, will no longer make its round trip.

People here are still waiting for the celebrated Senegalese observers who have the task of monitoring the withdrawal of the French troops. The Chadian authorities have agreed in principle to their coming, but, for mysterious reasons, they have not yet arrived. Similarly, the other part of the Senegalese contingent, which is to go to the part of Chadian territory occupied by the Libyans, has apparently not left the city of Kano in Nigeria. Negotiations on the replacement of the Beninese observers, rejected by Ndjamena, also seem to be marking time, although there is fresh talk of Togolese observers.

In the Chadian capital, drivers are starting to form lines in front of gas stations, since gasoline is scarce because of the umpteenth closure of the Nigerian borders. Even smuggled gasoline is having trouble in getting through. In the space of a few days the price of a liter of gasoline has risen from 290 cfa francs to 600 cfa francs. The Chadians say they are calmly waiting for the GUNT "troops," which say they are ready to reconquer Ndjamena.

On the other hand, it is not certain that the Chadian National Armed Forces will wait very much longer before moving north toward Faya Largeau and Fada. From one viewpoint surely they stand to gain from launching an offensive while the "shield" provided by the Manta Force is still on Chadian soil? If so, will the French forces be able to stand and do nothing if the Chadian National Armed Forces encountered more resistance than expected in the north?

GUNT Leader Inspects Troops at Faya Abeche

AB042214 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] At a time when France and the Libyan Socialist People's Jamihiriyah are gradually and regularly withdrawing their military forces and equipment from Chad, the comrade president of the National Liberation Council [CNL] and chairman of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] has decided to visit some of our troops with the aim of tackling the problems arising from the withdrawal of the Libyan Government [words indistinct]. Comrade President Goukouni Oueddei and members of the CNL and the government have visited Faya Abeche [as heard].

In the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti [BET] capital, the comrade president held a working session with military cadres and soldiers of the National Liberation Army [ANL] in the presence of members of the ANL General Staff, on the rational reappraisal of the organization of the GUNT army. In an address to his military audience, the comrade head of state said and we quote: Let us unite our hearts and minds to free the matyred people of Chad, a people deprived of their rights, an oppressed people, who expect you, their soldiers, to free them in order to establish justice, which has, of course, been replaced by dictatorship, and democracy, which has been replaced by oppression.

In very moving terms, the comrade president of the CNL and GUNT chairman asked the soldiers belonging to the Faya Abeche garrison to become aware of the situation created by the departure of the French forces and the Libyan forces. This call for unity among our ranks and revolutionary determination. We must be ready to accept and bear further sacrifices in order to free the Chadian fatherland. The comrade and head of state went on to say that we must banish tribalism, regionalism, and fruitless conflicts of interest which will result in the paralysis of the GUNT and the ANL.

GUNT Groups Charge Summary Executions in South

AB041834 Paris AFP in French 1751 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Paris, 4 Oct (AFP) — Six factions belonging to the Chadian opposition or Transitional National Union Government

[GUNT] dissidents, have accused the Ndjamena authorities of carrying out "summary executions" and making arrests in the south of the country, in a communique issued in Paris on Thursday.

According to this communique, signed in particular by the People's Revolutionary Movement — whose chairman, Abdelkader Kamougue, is also vice chairman of the GUNT — the prefects of Sarh and Moundou, and the mayor of Sarh, have "disappeared." "Villages have been burned down in the regions of Sarh, Moissala, Danamadji, [words indistinct] are hostages and there is the likelihood of generalized genocide," the communique added.

"In the face of these serious events," the text concluded, the signatories asked the French Government to "bring enough pressure to bear on Chadian President Hissein Habre [who arrived in Paris on Thursday for a working visit] in order that a negotiated solution may be rapidly found to the tragedy of the Chadian people."

ZAIRE

Departing Greek Envoy Discusses Bilateral Initiatives

AB041310 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0915 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Oct (AZAP) — Zaire and Greece are planning to enter into an investment agreement in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, and the exploitation of forestry resources. This was disclosed by Greek Ambassador to Zaire Antoine Korandis after he had called on First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo on Tuesday to bid him farewell. Mr Korandis explained that both countries have the same political wish to strengthen their bilateral relations, especially in the economic sector.

He mentioned the initiation of a process of negotiations for the signing of an agreement to indemnify Greek belongings nationalized in Zaire in 1973. The negotiations, the first of their kind, are going well, the Greek diplomat said.

Greece, the ambassador said, which has no colonial past and which has had many nationals living in Zaire for a long time, would be happy to contribute to the well-being of the Zairian people. The Greek community, the second largest foreign community in Zaire, is established mainly in the east of the country and is principally engaged in agriculture (coffee cultivation) and lake fishing.

Speaking about the admission of Greece into the EEC, Mr Korandis expressed great satisfaction and assured the first state commissioner of Greece's willingness to be Zaire's advocate within the EEC. Mr Korandis is returning to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Athens after spending 17 months in his country's diplomatic service in Zaire.

BURKINA

Dismissals Signal 'Future Purge' of Police

AB041914 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers held a meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Comrade Blaise Compaore, minister of state delegate to the presidency in charge of justice. During the session, the government took measures of dismissal and suspension affecting members of the police in particular. The measures, which come as a signal of a future purge within the national police, must be seen as a move prompted by the determination of the National Council of the Revolution and the revolutionary government to make our police force a corps of honest and irreproachable militants.

The policeman of the democratic and popular revolution must understand that his duty is to serve the people rather than use his uniform to rob and terrorize the people and hold them to ransom. In this regard, the national police cannot afford to keep in its midst swindlers and forgers of all sorts. Neither can it keep highwaymen or thieves. Policemen work to promote and defend the security of the people. Those who contribute through their action to creating insecurity cannot have their places in our national police.

Here is the list of the members of the police force who have been dismissed from the Burkinabe public service: Sagabe Adama Jacques, police officer, dismissed for grave professional offence, extortion, embezzlement of public funds, issuance of checks with insufficient funds; Jacques Ouattara Damou, police officer, dismissed for forgery, issuing of checks with insufficient funds, swindling, breach of trust; Jean-Christophe Diyou, police officer, dismissed for refusing to undergo ideological and political training, bad manners on duty; Pierre Dega Lapa, dismissed for aggravated indiscipline, neglect of duty, indecent exposure; Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, police officer, indecent exposure, offense to professional standards; Gaudi Bouente, police officer, counter-revolutionary activities, bad manners on duty, corruption; Roger Nzigue, assistant police officer, corruption, involvement in trading, adultery; Jean-Gabriel Ouanza, assistant police officer, bad manners on duty, neglect of duty, counterrevolutionary relations and activites.

GHANA

FRG Grants Additional DM10 Million in Aid

AB041600 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Ghana is to benefit from a total package of DM40 million under a 1984 German aid program for Ghana. Out of this amount, DM10 million represents a new additional amount while the rest is a reallocation of the existing credit. This was announced by the secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchway, on his return to Accra after attending three conferences in Germany, the United States, and Canada. These are the annual consultative meeting on Ghana in Germany, the Commonwealth finance ministers conference, and the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Dr Botchway said the most important projects to be financed under the aid include the Volta Lake transport system, agriculture, and transportation.

In Toronto, Canada, Dr Botchway said the Commonwealth finance ministers conference discussed issues that affect Third World's countries and sub-Saharan African countries. According to Dr Botchway, the conference noted with concern the dangers of debt problems in Latin American countries. On the rescheduling of debts by Third World countries, he said the meeting called for a multi-year rescheduling. Dr Botchway further stated that the ministers stressed the need for fundamental reforms in the international monetary system. He, however, regretted that no agreement was reached on the modalities for a radical change.

While in Washington, Dr Botchway said the meeting, which was co-chaired by Ghana and Japan, discussed the difficulties facing the World Bank in obtaining additional $3 billion to the $9 billion already pledged by the International Development Association [IDA] in its long-term concessional aid to low-income countries. Dr Botchway hinted that a mid-term review of IDA-VII would be held next year to consider raising additional $3 billion to fulfill IDA obligations to sub-Saharan countries.

On the support of donor countries in Ghana's economy, Dr Botchway regretted that despite positive measures taken to readjust the microsector, the response from international community in terms of financial support has been low. Dr Botchway announced that the next consultative meeting on Ghana would be held in Paris later this year.

Major 'Economic Crimes' To Be Tried by Tribunal

AB041558 Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Oct 84 p 1, 4

[Excerpts] The government has noted with serious concern the manner in which certain public officers, businessmen and their foreign partners have been colluding to commit subtle but devastating economic crimes that threaten the success of the Economic Recovery Programme.

In a nationwide radio and television broadcast on Friday, Mr Kofi Djin, secretary for the interior, noted that public officers have formed unholy alliances with unpatriotic Ghanaian businessmen and the exploitative foreign partners to subvert the Economic Recovery Programme by duping the country of huge sums of money.

"Where such alliances do not exist, the sabotage has taken place through criminal recklessness, negligence or just plain inefficiency," Mr Djin said. Mr Djin lamented that completed investigations and others currently going on have revealed that lack of diligence on the part of various revenue collecting agencies and other state institutions has contributed greatly towards the huge losses of state revenue.

The secretary cited as an example a deal invoving expatriate officials of Neoplan (Ghana) Limited who succeeded in importing into the country personal items like canned beer, refrigerators and canned soft drinks which were marked as "equipment" meant for the company.

Customs duty evaded in this deal amounted to 1,304,842.08 cedis.

Such fraudulent deals and malpractices abound in the Ministries of Trade Industries, Science and Technology, Health, Accountant General's Department, just to mention a few in which millions of cedis have been lost.

Notwithstanding these ascendancy in the abuses of public trust for private profit, the secretary has directed henceforth that all major forms of economic crimes should be tried by Public Tribunal. [sentence as published]

IVORY COAST

UK Minister Ends Visit, Holds News Conference

AB042134 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The British minister of transport, Mrs Lynda Chalker, will leave Abidjan this evening for Nairobi, Kenya, on the next leg of her African tour. Mrs Chalker and members of her delegation, who arrived last Sunday in Abidjan for a 5-day official visit, have come to see how Great Britain could assist in the development of air transport, airport equipment installations, and railroad infrastructures, as well as public transportation in Ivory Coast.

During its stay, the British delegation held talks with Ivorian transport officials and went to the countryside, in particular to Korhogo, Bouake, and Yamoussoukro. It also inspected some local projects. What we can note in particular from this visit is the desire of the Ivorian Government to build the new Abidjan Port-Bouet Airport.

Before her departure, Mrs Chalker gave a news conference at the Hotel Ivoire. In the following excerpt from the conference, recorded by our reporter Konan Tessie, Mrs Chalker enumerated the major topics of her talks with the Ivorian Government:

[Begin Chalker recording] These talks were related to the airports at Abidjan and in the interior and the need for equipment and training for the staff. We also discussed the development of road and railroad networks.

The talks also centered on the infrastructures and equipment required for public transportation in Abidjan and other cities. We also talked about road safety.

We examined the possibility of organizing a seminar on prospects for the building and the management of transportation networks. It will be intended for French-speaking West African countries, with British firms also taking part. We identified several avenues for concrete cooperation and this cooperation will materialize shortly. [end recording]

Reportage on Houphouet-Boigny Visit to France

For reportage on the visit to France by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, including an account of a meeting he is scheduled to have with Presidents Francois Mitterrand of France, Omar Bongo of Gabon, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and Hissein Habre of Chad, see the France section of the 4 October Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBERIA

Government, AMOCO Sign Oil Exploration Agreement

AB050840 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 5 oct 84

[Text] An agreement for the exploration of oil 50 miles off the shores of Roberstport, Grand Capemount County, has been signed in Monrovia between the government and the AMOCO Liberia Exploration Company. Lands, Mines, and Energy Minister Fode Kromah, Justice Minister Jenkins Scott, and Acting Finance Minister Lindsay Simms signed for the Liberian Government yesterday, while Roy Stewart, president of AMOCO, and the company's vice president, Richard (Boyne) signed for their company.

According to LINA [LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY], the agreement provides for an accelerated recovery on the petroleum cost out of 100 percent of the production while the Liberian Government receives rentals and royalties. [sentence as heard] It also provides for a production sharing after recovery of all petroleum costs while the government's share escalates as the company's pre-tax rate of return increases. Under the agreement, government will accrue an income tax on the new profits derived from the petroleum operations. According to the agreement, AMOCO will begin drilling its first well this month at a depth of a 12,300 feet and at an estimated cost of $12 million.

NDPL Fulfills Financial, Membership Requirements

AB042046 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] has presented another major requirement to the Special Elections Commission [Secom] for the registration of the political party. Documents of membership of the party in various political subdivisions of the country were presented today to Secom cochairman Isaac T. White. The party's by-laws and constitution, as well as its motto, were presented today to the Secom.

Presenting the documents on behalf of the National Party of Liberia, the chairman of the party, (Kekura Gboto), said the membership requirement is in fulfillment of the election laws and guidelines for the registration of political parties in Liberia. According to the documents submitted to Secom, the NDPL has a registered membership of 23,000. The NDPL is the first party to fulfill financial and membership requirements. The elections commission will now scrutinize the NDPL documents for a period of 20 days, after which a certificate of qualification will be issued to the party.

NIGERIA

Return of 'Political Fugitives' Sought

AB042240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Law enforcement agencies in the country have been directed to expedite action on the collation of facts for the extradition of political fugitives.

The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, stated this while speaking in a television interview this evening. He said, however, that the Federal Military Government would not rush into demanding the extradition of the fugitives until all the documents necessary for such extraditions were available.

General Buhari said that no matter how long it takes, political fugitives would be brought back.

On the appointment of Richard Akinjide to the United Nations, the head of state remarked that his appointment was based on his special merit as a lawyer and not as the minister of justice for Nigeria.

He said that government had issued a statement on Akinjide's position, adding that in a democratic society, Nigerians were free to either accept or reject the explanation.

General Buhari stated that the Supreme Military Council has decided to promulgate a decree on drug-trafficking and cheating on examinations because of the reputation Nigerians have acquired abroad on these accounts. He said the punishments for the offenses were appropriate because it has made Nigerians notorious in the eyes of other countries.

The head of state urged students in higher institutions to appreciate the problems inherited by the government in view of the poor financial resources at its disposal. On the trials of former politicians, General Buhari observed that it would serve as a lesson to Nigerians and future generations that any person in position of authority must be accountable for his stewardship.

Proposed Military School To Stress Technology

AB050700 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The proposed military university in the country will place more emphasis on science and engineering subjects. This was announced in Bauchi by the deputy commandant of the Nigerian Defense Academy, Kaduna, Air Commodore (Finyeo Grabb). He was exchanging views with the provost of the Tafawa Balewa campus of the Ahmadu Bello University, Professor (Pova Bajogah).

Air Commodore (Gabb) said that the overall objective of the university would not be to make soldiers engineers or scientists, but to produce a battle-ready corps that could handle sophisticated weapons.

SENEGAL

Opposition Party Wants Elections Postponed

AB041255 Paris AFP in French 0806 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Dakar, 4 Oct (AFP) — The Senegalese Democratic Party (PDS), the main opposition party in Senegal, has called for the postponement of the municipal elections scheduled for 25 November. In a communique, the PDS National Secretariat said it was asking for the postponement because of the non-satisfaction of its demand for an electoral code that would enable the effective control of the identity of urban voters. According to the communique, the PDS — which believes that in order to save democracy, the various political parties should agree on the rules of the game — also called for a meeting of all the political parties to prepare an electoral code acceptable to the majority. As far as the PDS is concerned, said the communique, the holding of elections in the present situation in Senegal "can only promote the division of the Senegalese people and cause a deterioration of the social climate." Another opposition party, the Democratic and Popular Movement, recently decided to boycott the elections because its demand for revision of the electoral code had not been satisfied. Of the 14 parties existing in Senegal, only Babacar Diang's People's Liberation Party has so far announced its decision to participate in the November elections.

Committee Assesses Performance of Radio-TV Network

AB042258 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The consultative committee of the Senegalese Radio and Television Service met this morning in Dakar to discuss ways of serving listeners and viewers better. The meeting was to enable members of the committee to assess regularly the work being done at the radio and television network. After the meeting, the director general of the Senegalese Radio and Television Network, (Marcel Diong), expressed his satisfaction with the meeting when he talked to our reporter Papa Abdoulaye Diagne:

[Begin (Diong) recording] For us, the staff of the radio and television network, the committee's meetings enable us to see our weaknesses and to determine ways to improve our performances and serve the Senegalese people better. We are at the disposal of the public and the Senegalese people. [words indistinct] There is a lot of criticism, it is true, but we want constructive criticism. [end recording]

TOGO

Eyadema Returns From Visit to Yugoslavia

AB042156 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] The head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, returned to Lome this afternoon after an official visit to Yugoslavia.

ANGOLA

Replacement of Cubans With N. Koreans Denied

PA050353 Paris AFP in English 0344 GMT 5 Oct 84

Lisbon, Oct 5 (AFP) — Angola Thursday ruled out the possibility that the Cuban troops in the country would be replaced by North Korean forces. The official Angolan News Agency, ANGOP, said in a dispatch received here that South African press reports alleging the replacement of Cubans by North Koreans were aimed at "sowing confusion in the international public opinion."

Quoting an unidentified Angolan official, ANGOP also accused South Africa of seeking alibis to continue aiding the Angolan rebel organization, UNITA, in violation of the spirit and letter of the accord signed by Luanda and Pretoria in February this year. ANGOP said it would be illogical to replace the Cubans with North Koreans because Luanda and Havana want the Cuban forces withdrawn once Pretoria has given "absolute guarantees" to end aggression against Angola, cut support for UNITA, and allow Namibia to gain "real" independence.

Dos Santos Receives Message From Cape Verde

MB041500 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received late this morning at the national party headquarters in Luanda a personal message from Aristides Pereira, the Cape Verde head of state. The former Cape Verde ambassador to Angola, Aguinaldo Ramos, delivered the message. Venancio de Moura, the Angolan deputy minister of foreign relations, attended the audience.

Briefs

Angolan Ambassador to GDR — Comrade Mendes de Carvalho, the first Angolan ambassador the GDR, today in Berlin presented his credentials to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs attended the ceremony. [Text] [*Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 4 Oct 84 MB*]

COMOROS

President Dissolves Government Following Reelection

EA041902 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The weekly Council of Ministers meeting was held this morning under the chairmanship of the head of state. During the meeting, the president of the republic dissolved the government in order to form a new government, which will be announced on 18 October. However, [word indistinct] ministers will continue to discharge their ministerial responsibilities until the new government is formed.

MOZAMBIQUE

Armed Forces Reiterates Pledge Against 'Bandits'

MB041202 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] In Inhambane yesterday, the Mozambique Armed Forces reiterated their resolve to totally liquidate the armed bandits in the province. The pledge is contained in a message of congratulations to Major General Domingos Fondo, Frelimo Party provincial second secretary and Inhambane provincial military commander, on receiving the 25 September 2d Degree Order award.

The message was read at Inhambane airport when Maj Gen Domingos Fondo returned from Maputo, where he took part in the commemorations of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the national liberation armed struggle. We remind you that on the occasion of 25 September, distinguished leaders and combatants of the national liberation armed struggle were awarded the 25 September 1st, 2d, and 3d Degree Orders at a ceremony held at the Independence Square in Maputo.

FPLM Reports Capture of 'Bandits' in Tete Area

MB050615 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] About 30 armed bandits have been captured by the FPLM during an offensive named 25 September, launched in Tete Province. This has been disclosed by Brigadier Matias Juma, military commander of Tete Province, in an interview given to our station in Tete. Brig Matias Juma explained that the main actions of the offensive were carried out in the northern region of Tete Province. He said that the situation in Tete as a whole is calm.

Commentary Calls Pretoria Pact 'Step Toward Peace'

MB040953 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Untitled "AIM commentary"]

[Text] What took place in Pretoria today is an important step toward creating peace in Mozambique. First, representatives of organized banditry accepted the authority of the Mozambican state. This was implicitly done in the acknowlegement of Samora Machel as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. With that recognition, the bandits have recognized all the institutions of the state.

Second, the South African Government has publicly agreed to play an active role in obtaining peace in Mozambique. This corresponds to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord and the simple obvious fact that banditry has become harmful to the interests of

South Africa. Only with the termination of banditry in Mozambique will the Nkomati Accord be of some use. Third, the representatives of the armed gangs recognized that they have no way out and that the acts of violence are leading them nowhere.

Fourth, the ceremony in Pretoria put an end to each and every speculation about any possible political accommodation of the armed bandits. What was achieved in Pretoria today can therefore contribute greatly to a de-escalation of banditry. The intention of the two governments is clear in this. However, in the coming weeks, difficulties may emerge. There could be obstacles to the process which aims at reintergrating thousands of Mozambicans into the Mozambican society. These are Mozambicans who, as a result of their own violence, have been horribly depraved.

Let us suppose, for example, that in the phase of the proceedings of the implementation commission there is an attempt of transforming this essentially technical commission into a platform of political discussion. If we go by recent statements by Mozambican officials, such an attempt would jeopardize all the exercise and eventually the Nkomati Accord itself.

Meanwhile, however important today's events in Pretoria may be, the fundamental element of the struggle against armed banditry remains on the ground. The fundamental role belongs to the Mozambique Armed Forces, FPLM, and other defense and security forces which, in conjunction with the people, are carrying out successive offensives against the armed gangs. If there is anything to be added to this, it is simply to say that now more than ever, such offensives must be escalated as a form of ensuring an end to the acts of violence in our country.

If it was the political and military offensives on the ground which weakened the external support bases for banditry, today the external forces fully acknowledge the political uselessness of banditry. Thus, it becomes imperative to weaken banditry even further on the ground.

Pretoria Pact Stresses RSA Committment, Responsibility
MB041535 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Station commentary: "Editorial Note"]

[Text] By signing the nonaggression and good neighborliness accord with Mozambique, South Africa has agreed to commit herself to the spirit and letter of the accord. This was reaffirmed by leaders of the South African Government during the 6 and 1/2 months separating the Nkomati Accord and the Pretoria Declaration made yesterday by Roelof Botha, the South African foreign minister.

Until yesterday, the South African Government had not acknowledged its responsibilities for the armed banditry, the source of violence in Mozambique. After signing the Nkomati Accord, Pretoria pretended that the organized banditry was merely an internal problem for Mozambique. However, with regard to the Mozambican Government, South Africa could not alienate itself from a situation which she herself had created and that, although she had never admitted it, the Nkomati Accord implicitly acknowledged was her responsibility. In addition, there were increasing signs that certain sectors within South Africa were continuing to maintain contact with and supporting the armed bandits.

As far as Mozambique was concerned, in order to move from mere statements to the vigorous implementation of the accord signed between the two sovereign states at Nkomati, she had to demand that South Africa assume its responsibilities in the process for the establishment of peace in the country. The failure to carry out these responsibilities by South Africa endangered the accord itself. Pretoria faced the dilemma of not wanting to undertake this pledge publicly and directly, and less so during the negotiations when the Southern African Catholic bishops disclosed to the South Africans themselves and the world at large the monstrosity and the criminal character of the armed bandits.

In stating yesterday that the chieftains of the armed bandits acknowledged the authority of the Mozambican state and were pledging to cease the acts of violence on Mozambican territory, the South African Government finally agreed to undertake its responsibilities to effectively implement the Nkomati Accord and to contribute to the dismantling of the instrument which it created. South Africa will only validate the Nkomati Accord if she works to carry out her responsibility.

Pact With RENAMO To Speed Up Surrender of 'Bandits'
MB041744 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpts of 4 October *NOTICIAS* editorial: "To Speed Up the Surrender of Banditry"]

[Text] The South African Government has publicly assumed the obligation to play an active role in the effective implementation of the Nkomati Accord. As stated by President Pieter Botha, South Africa has reiterated the compromise to work in the spirit of yesterday's declaration and the Nkomati Accord.

The collapse of the bandit path is a gain for us. However, yesterday's declaration is still only a step forward in the process for peace. It is not already peace, nor will it automatically result in the end of the war. The capitulation of banditry will come about in practice and in the daily life throughout our country.

What the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution said after the signing of the Nkomati Accord remains relevant and current: We must intensify our action. The bandits who refuse our policy of clemency; those who persist with treason and crime, murder and destruction; those who seek to camouflage themselves by blending in with the people, constitute the last obstacle to the peace we want to build. The priority is that we unite and organize ourselves to eliminate this obstacle.

It is vital that such an important step be strengthened through our force of arms, operational unity between our people and Army in the defense of tranquillity, and the definitive removal of

that last obstacle to peace. It is vital to maintain and speed up the offensive that has been launched to annihilate the enemies of our fatherland.

The true builders of peace in Mozambique are our soldiers — our Army — in a wider and more profound offensive against the bandits. The true builders of tranquillity are the Mozambican patriots who are vigilant, united, and trust in the capability of eliminating banditry through their own means.

Splits Emerging Among MNR Leaders Over Peace Pact
MB041945 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Yesterday's agreement in Pretoria appears to have caused a split in the bandit ranks. One of the Portuguese leaders of the armed bandits, Jorge Correia, said in Lisbon today that his followers would continue to attack Mozambique until the Mozambican Government agreed to the formation of what he called a government of national unity. Correia, a Portuguese citizen who used to be a bookseller in Mozambique, is not thought to have much influence among the armed bandits.

However, the secretary general of the MNR, Evo Fernandes, who attended the ceremony in Pretoria, has already abandoned this hard-line position. He said his followers would stop fighting when the joint commission had worked out the details of a cease-fire. This commission is only empowered to deal with technical questions and is not a forum for political discussions.

Correia Welcomes Portuguese Mediation
LD050205 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Jorge Correia, RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] spokesman in Europe, has said that RENAMO would welcome the participation of Portugal in the process of negotiations aimed at securing peace in Mozambique. In a meeting with the press in Lisbon, Jorge Correia also said that the participation of neighboring countries like Malawi, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and South Africa in a joint monitoring commission — to be set up in the wake of the Pretoria Declaration announced in the South African capital yesterday — would be equally welcome. The RENAMO spokesman disclosed that his organisation has several times proposed the participation of Portugal as mediator in the peace process, but Portuguese diplomacy had never responded to such proposals.

Former Envoy to Lisbon Becomes RENAMO Official
MB050856 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Radio South Africa's Lisbon correspondent reports that the former Mozambican ambassador to Portugal, Mr Joao da Silva Ataide, has returned to Lisbon from Paris as a senior official of the Mozambique National Resistance, RENAMO, movement. Mr Ataide abandoned his diplomatic post in Lisbon last year, and left for Paris when the Portuguese Government refused to grant him political asylum. Our correspondent says that Mr Ataide has returned to Portugal following the Pretoria Declaration regarding the proposed cease-fire in Mozambique. He is being tapped to become RENAMO's top official in Europe, but this still has to be confirmed.

NAMIBIA

Bomb Damages Water Pipeline to Oshigambo
MB041555 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] A bomb explosion has badly damaged the main water supply pipeline to northern Namibia. Reports say the bomb damaged the pipeline to Oshigambo in Ovambo, cutting off supplies to about 350 kraals in the central Ovambo region. The department of water affairs is to begin repair work later today.

SWAPO Issues Statement on Continued Armed Struggle
MB041836 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 4 Oct (ANGOP) — A statement issued by SWAPO on Wednesday in Luanda said that the independence of Namibia, illegally occupied by the South African regime, is only possible through the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. The statement expresses serious reservations about the future of the territory, because 6 years after that resolution was adopted nothing has happened and presently the situation is at an impasse.

SWAPO said that the argument used by South Africa and the United States regarding the presence of the Cuban internationalist troops in Angola is old and without basis. SWAPO also said that this issue has nothing to do with the implementation of Resolution 435, and it should not be an obstacle to the solution of the Namibian issue.

The South African maneuvers, said the statement, are only possible with the agreement of the American Government, which is seeking to nullify the implementation of that resolution of the highest international body. Recalling the political efforts launched by SWAPO toward a solution to the Namibian issue, namely the Lusaka and Mindelo [Cape Verde] meetings, the statement underlines that despite every effort, South Africa [words indistinct] interests, and has sabotaged them with the sole objective of continuing its illegal domination and occupation of the Namibian territory.

SWAPO vehemently condemns the apartheid policy and appeals to the international community to condemn and isolate this regime which, through the use of force, is colonizing the Namibian people. The statement reasserts SWAPO's determination to step up the armed struggle to establish a people's democracy and to build a society which would encompass all groups within the Namibian population without any discrimination. The statement also said that the Namibian people and its vanguard movement,

SWAPO, are awaiting the resolution of the issue based on the UN Resolution 435, and that they pledge to implement all the decisions of the UN secretary general.

SWAPO Reaffirms Independence Position

AB041821 Dakar PANA in English 1725 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 4 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — The South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) considers that the independence of Namibia from the illegal occupation of the racist South African regime is only possible through the application of the UN Security Council Resolution 435/78.

In a press statement released on Wednesday in Luanda, SWAPO showed strong reservation about the future of Namibia and expressed concern about that resolution which, after six years of adoption, continues to be in the impasse. The Namibian national organisation underlined that South African manoeuvres on the question, are possible because of the connivence of the American Government, which enforces the annulment of this decision of (?a major) international organisation.

SWAPO re-affirmed that the presence of Cuban troops in Angola is an old and weak argument used by the South African regime and the USA, and added that this question has nothing to do with the implementation of the UN resolution, because it does not constitute an obstacle for the Namibian settlement issue. Explaining the political efforts for Namibian regularisation,the statement quoted the Lusaka and Mindelo (Cape Verde) meetings which, despite all tentative agreements, the South African regime frustrates and sabotages them for the sole objective of continuing its domination and occupation of the Namibian territory.

The Namibian people and their vanguard representive organisation SWAPO, look forward for the solution on the basis of the United Nations and promise to accomplish all the supreme decisions given by the UN Secretary General declared the statement. The SWAPO document strongly condemns the apartheid policy and calls upon the international community to condemn and isolate this regime, which by its expansionist force also continue to colonise the Namibian people. SWAPO reaffirms its commitment to intensify the armed struggle to restore popular democracy and to build a new society where there will be a place for all strata of the Namibian population, without discrimination.

SWAPO Communique Claims Military Successes

AB041815 Dakar PANA in English 1733 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Luanda, 4 Oct (ANGOP/PANA) — Seventy one South African soldiers killed and 57 injured in July 1984: such was the result of the successful operations carried out in Namibian territory by the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), the armed wing of the Southwest African People's Organisation, SWAPO, said a press communique released in Luanda on Wednesday.

The same communique said that during the same period the PLAN destroyed important military targets of South African invading army and captured assorted war materials. The PLAN actions carried out in the localities of Ondangua, Okavango, Kavango, Ruacana, Oshakati, Omundundu, and Opuwo, must be seen in the context of the intensification of military actions against the racist occupationist army and for the independence of Namibian torritory.

The SWAPO's communique went to say that in spite of great losses suffered by South African Army, South African racist regime continues to be arrogant and stubborn refusing to implement international resolutions and the same South African regime is now in a total despair, since it knows that on the political level, the victory of Namibian peoples is an undeniable fact. In this respect the SWAPO reaffirmed its disposition to continue the armed struggle till the final victory. On this occasionSWAPO has called upon all Namibian compatriots to join its ranks to defeat South African domination and exploitation of Namibian people.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Says No RSA Shooting Role in Mozambique

MB041855 London BBC World Service in English 1709 GMT 4 Oct 84

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Since yesterday's announcement in Pretoria that the Mozambique Frelimo government and the rebel Mozambican National Resistance [RENAMO] guerrillas had declared that they would work toward a cease-fire, both sides have appeared to pour cold water on the agreement. The Mozambique authorities have said they will continue to pursue guerrillas in Mozambique, while RENAMO have said they will keep up the fight.

Well, the man at the center of all the negotiations was South Africa's foreign minister, Pik Botha. In Johannesburg (Graham Leach) asked him if he was worried by what the two sides were now saying about the declaration:

[Begin recording] [Botha] No, the declaration itself does not introduce a cease-fire as such as from a given date. The commission that has now been established.... it will be the task of this commission to determine the effective date for the cease-fire, and the cessation of all military activity and conflict. The significance of this declaration is that the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, as well as the Mozambican National Resistance, both agreed that the fighting must stop; both agreed to participate in the commission together with South Africa; and we agreed also to participate in that commission. And, what is important, [words indistinct] RENAMO wants to acknowledge President Machel as the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. Now, having worked with this matter over a month now, I assure you that we considered it a very, very constructive step forward.

[Reporter] So you don't view those statements as being particularly serious?

[Botha] I wouldn't say they are not serious. I think they are sincere and they come from the heart of whoever made them and I understand. I understand the reasons for making them, but I do not [words indistinct] that those statements will (?jeopardize), as the effort on which we have agreed. No, I think we will carry on and continue.

[Reporter] Minister, accepting that many of the decisions which lie ahead are those for the commission to make, can you give any indication of when it is likely that South African troops, if requested, might go in to Mozambique, in what capacity, and what to do exactly?

[Botha] No, I must honestly tell you that we haven't given much thought to that at all. We have agreed to the principle at the request of the Government of Mozambique and the resistance movement. They will have to tell us how they envisage and then we will consider it, but the main thing I can tell you is that it is not excluded that we would plow land, that we would assist in the medical field, in civil actions. For the rest, as far as the security situation is concerned, whether it would be a monitoring role, a supervisory role, an advisory role, I simply cannot tell you. We will have to wait and see.

[Reporter] But could you envisage any situation whereby South African combat troops would be in Mozambique using their weapons to separate the two sides?

[Botha] No. No, I cannot envisage such a role for us. Definitely not. And that was not the purpose, as I understood it, for the role to be played by us.

[Reporter] Is there a need for peace-keeping force in Mozambique as opposed to a peace-monitoring or a peace-supervising force?

[Botha] There might be a need but we are [words indistinct] to play that role. We would be there at the request of both parties and they would tell us what role they want us to play and we will then consider that, but (?the one) role we cannot play is to be a shooting force. No, the answer is definitely no. [end recording]

MNR Leader Says No Mozambique Cease-Fire Reached

MB041606 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1542 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — The Mozambique Resistance Movement [RENAMO] would continue to fight Mozambican Government forces, but did not want to diminish the possibilities for "a lasting and final peace settlement" in the country, RENAMO representative Mr Evo Fernandes said today.

Speaking to SAPA in Pretoria, the MNR secretary-general said yesterday's Union Building declaration by RENAMO and the Mozambican Government had been "misunderstood" by many people. "It created false perceptions," Mr Fernandes said, explaining that the Pretoria declaration did not mean a cease-fire had been reached or that civil war in Mozambique had ended.

The Pretoria Declaration was "a declaration of intentions nothing more," he said, adding that the "small and short document made no reference to a date for a ceasefire or to any guarantees. We cannot think of a ceasefire for tomorrow," he said, but added that he did not want to say anything which might create a misunderstanding and which might "harass or diminish the possibilities for a final and lasting peace settlement in Mozambique."

Mr Fernandes said he considered the most important feature of the Pretoria agreement to be the creation of a tripartite commission, including representatives of the South African and Mozambican governments and RENAMO, which would work on the implementation of the declaration. It was important that the three parties were on the body "in a party situation — with the same rights and powers. The fact that we — that is the opposition — and the Mozambican Government are talking is very important and this might crate an ambience in which to find peace."

Mr Fernandes stood by his earlier remark that RENAMO would never accept South African troops in Mozambique, a step the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, yesterday suggested could be requested by the commission. "What we might think about is South African observers — military or civilian," Mr Fernandes said. "But that is very different from army involvement and it has to be discussed by the commission first."

The commission sat for the first time yesterday and a statement released by Mr Botha today said "further meetings have already been scheduled."

Pretoria Pact Praised But Difficult Times Ahead

'Hard Bargaining' Required

MB041146 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Oct 4, SAPA — There would have to be some "hard bargaining" between the Mozambique Government and the rebels opposing it before any cease-fire could become a reality, a leading South African international relations expert said today.

Professor John Barratt, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday's agreement in Pretoria, in which the Mozambique National Resistance [MNR] movement and the government of President Samora Machel apparently agreed to halt hostilities, would have been pointless if the opposing groups had no intention of making peace.

However, it was not yet clear what the MNR was going to get in return for giving up its fight against the ruling Frelimo Party, the professor said. "Clearly, there will have to be some hard bargaining."

In Pretoria yesterday, the rebel leader, Mr Evo Fernandes, said the MNR was totally opposed to the entry of South African troops into Mozambique. The MNR rejected the notion that a cease-fire had already been introduced. "The war continues and we may have to escalate our actions," Mr Fernandes said.

Prof Barratt said it was clear South Africa regarded peace, stability, and development in Mozambique to be in South Africa's interests. Frelimo would feel pressure to effect a workable cease-fire so that development of the country's ravaged infrastructure could begin, he added. It was also possible South Africa would put pressure on the MNR for a cease-fire.

"There is a strong will in South Africa — backed by Western governments — for a cease-fire to come into operation. It is in South Africa's interests. It is ironic that South Africa, which helped promote the MNR in the past, is now doing all it can to halt the MNR's activities." The situation remained "fluid" Professor Barratt said, but the Pretoria announcement yesterday meant a "good basis" had been established for further discussions on a workable cease-fire.

'Difficulties' Still Exist

MB050637 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The confusing reports on the peace agreement concluded in the Union Buildings on Wednesday between the Frelimo government and the Mozambican Resistance Movement, RENAMO, makes an evaluation of the event no easy matter. What is clear, nevertheless, is that a significant agreement of intent has been reached, even though deep-rooted differences still exist.

Soon after the conclusion of the agreement, the secretary general of RENAMO, Mr Evo Fernandes, apparently went out of his way to run it down. He told AP news agency in Lisbon that no agreement has been reached on a cease-fire, nothing has changed, the war continues unabated. He said RENAMO had by no means abandoned its political demand of a democratic dispensation for Mozambique, and added that, although RENAMO had indeed agreed to recognize President Samora Machel as ruling head of state, this does not mean that we have undertaken to keep him in power.

The Mozambican Government, in turn, said through the official news agency, AIM, that the continued violence in the country threatened the Nkomati Accord with South Africa and, unless the talks in Pretoria brought this problem to a speedy end, the Mozambican delegation would return to Maputo.

To complicate this delicate position even further, the Mozambican foreign minister, Mr Chissano, speaking at the United Nations, referred to aggression and destabilization of the countries of southern Africa by the racism minority government in South Africa. He requested the United Nations to condemn the republic's war-like policies.

The question therefore arises: What, if anything, has been reached with the Pretoria Declaration? In the final analysis, what it amounts to is a divergence of interest, drawing their claims as wide as possible, and making their initial bid as high as possible. What is involved, therefore, is getting hold of as much diplomatic leverage as possible, because what is at stake is the bargaining position of the various parties, which could be of crucial importance to their future.

But what has been agreed to are four points of departure, the details of which have still to be sorted out. And this, political analysts agree, represents an enormous breakthrough in a situation with the potential for interminable conflict. That South Africa has been able, in the midst of so much discord and dissention, to lay the groundwork for an agreement on which there is unanimity — in principle at least — is a feather in the cap of the negotiators.

Equally, if not primarily, it represents a breakthrough for South Africa itself. Up to now, the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique — and therefore South Africa's credibility as an honest broker — has been under constant suspicion. The missing ingredient has been a cessation of hostilities between the Mozambican Government forces and a resistance movement which, until recently, had been regarded in certain influential circles as a surrogate force of South Africa.

The groundwork that has now been laid for a more comprehensive agreement will show beyond any doubt that South Africa is prepared to honor the letter and spirit of its undertakings and that the country can be trusted as an ally not only of its neighbors but also of Western nations with an interest in the stability of the subcontinent.

RSA Mediator Role Hailed

MB050928 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The importance of South Africa's role as mediator between the Mozambican Government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement, RENAMO, culminating in the Pretoria Declaration, can be judged by the fact that the negotiations spread over 5 days and took place in the South African capital. On at least four occasions, the South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, rescued the talks from collapse. They had been placed in the balance by demands and counterdemands by both the RENAMO and Frelimo government delegations. Mr Botha eventually managed to persuade both sides to drop their demands and to settle for an unconditional cease-fire.

Mr Botha's summing-up of the proceedings as "the most important 5 days in my public career" gives an indication not only of how difficult and delicate the talks were, but also of how vital the outcome was. Much depended on it — internal peace in Mozambique, the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord, interstate relations in Southern Africa, and the creation of a stable climate for attracting much needed foreign investment in the region.

No one can be so foolish as to imagine that it will all be plain sailing from now on, but the important thing is that both sides desire peace, and have made a breakthrough on the road to achieving it. Undoubtedly, the deciding factor was Mr Botha's sketching of the alternative — the total ruination of Mozambique. Painting the other side of the picture, he said vast Western financial aid was ready to be pumped into the country for its economic rebuilding. While cash input from South Africa would

be minimal, the republic would supply the technical know-how to help its neighbor. This included medical and dental services, assistance with the building and repair of roads throughout the country, and vital agricultural assistance.

Whatever else the Pretoria Declaration signifies, it presents incontrovertible proof of South Africa's desire for, and commitment to, peace, stability, and progress in southern Africa and sound relations with its neighbors. As such, it provides absolute proof that South Africa is not trying to destabilize its neighbors, as claimed at the United Nations and elsewhere.

Netherlands Also Refuses Asylum to Durban Six

MB041359 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1330 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 4, SAPA — The Dutch Government has joined the United States in denying a request for refuge by six fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban. A cable sent by the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria to the fugitives' lawyers, Yunus Mahomed and Associates in Durban, said, "The Netherlands is, at this stage, not in a position to assume any active role in this matter."

A copy of the communique released to SAPA in Pretoria said the Dutch Government had "carefully studied" the request made by the dissidents earlier this week for refuge on Dutch Embassy premises. The embassy gave two reasons for not taking any active role in the fugitive issue "at this state." The letter referred to Britain's stated assurance that the six United Democratic Front and Natal Indian Congress members "will not be forced in the present circumstances to leave the premises." Also, a decision on the application lodged in the Natal Supreme Court on behalf of the six was still being awaited.

It was because of these "circumstances" added a Dutch Embassy spokesman, that "the Netherlands authorities have reached the conclusion that the Netherlands is at this stage not in a position to assume any active role in this matter." The communication ended by saying that the Dutch Government was "very concerned" about the position of the fugitives "and are following developmments closely." The first secretary at the embassy, Mr Jacobus van der Velden, said today no reply had been received from the fugitives' lawyers.

UDF, NIC Urge U.S. Action

MB041934 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1900 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] America's refusal to help the six fugitives in the British Consulate in Durban has sparked angry reaction. The United Democratic Front [UDF] and the Natal Indian Congress [NIC] have slammed the United States for its stance. Carmel Rickard reports:

[Rickard] The refusal of the U.S. Government to assist the six is not surprising in view of its total support for the South African Government. That is the response of the UDF and the NIC to the refusal of the United States to take in the six. The two organisations say they are not going to be satisfied with token condemnation of detention without trial and they have challenged the United States, in their words: to transcend mere rhetoric and to take more aggressive action to ensure the release of all Section 28 detainees.

The response from the Netherlands Government was more positive. While they said they were not in a position to take in the six, they expressed concern at their plight, something which was missing from the U.S. reply, much to the anger of the UDF and NIC. The two organizations have expressed their appreciation of the Netherlands concern and says they are to continue negotiations with them on the situation.

Lesotho Makes Overture to RSA for Security Pact

PA050400 Paris AFP in English 0350 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Pretoria, Oct 5 (AFP) — South African President P.W. Botha has accepted a message from Lesothan prime minister, calling for bilateral security cooperation, a foreign ministry spokeswoman said here Thursday.

Chief Jonathan [Lesothan prime minister] made a speech in Maseru Thursday night, agreeing to "principles that South Africa had been seeking for years in her relations with Lesotho: cooperation to curb subversion and to create a climate of trust in which positive action could take place," the spokeswoman said.

South Africa has repeatedly accused the Lesothan Government of allowing its territory to be used as a springboard for sabotage attacks on South Africa, but Maseru has denied the allegations. In December 1982, South Africa raided alleged African National Congress targets in Maseru, killing 42 people.

Transvaal NP Leader Calls for 'Responsible Reform'

MB041204 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The leader of the National Party [NP] in the Transvaal, Mr F.W. de Klerk, has called on all South Africans to strive for responsible reform. Mr de Klerk was speaking at the Transvaal NP congress in Alberton. He said reform is necessary because the status quo was not satisfactory. If South Africans did not make the right moves in time, the country could find itself in a crisis sooner than expected.

Calling for responsibility, Mr de Klerk said change for the sake of change would be just as dangerous as no change. Mr de Klerk referred to the initiatives in southern Africa, and he said a breakthrough was being made with the government's policy of constructive communication. Although there were risks and no one could guarantee success — tension and violence in the region would have increased without these moves.

SWAZILAND

Zambian Delegation Calls on Prime Minister

MB042000 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Zambian delegation, which is presently attending the Zambia-Swaziland Joint Permanent Commission meeting in the Kingdom today, called on the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and presented messages of goodwill from the Zambian president, Kenneth Kaunda. Officially welcoming them to the Kingdom of Swaziland, the prime minister said the purpose of the Joint Permanent Commission was to uplift the living standard of the peoples of Zambia and Swaziland.

The Swazi premier told the Zambians that the late King Sobhuza II used to consult President Kenneth Kaunda at all times when he was confronted with problems, adding that the leaders of his nation will continue consulting President Kaunda because they regard him as the father of the Swazi nation, following the passing away of His Majesty King Sobhuza II. Prince Bhekimpi urged both parties of the commission to work hard in promoting intra-African trade, particularly within neighboring states, in order to boost each others' economies.

Responding to the prime minister's welcome, the leader of the Zambian delegation, Dr H.S. Meebelo, minister of the National Commission for Development Planning, told the prime minister that the meeting has achieved a lot in the desired goals and objectives of both countries, adding that some documents will be signed at the end of the meeting.

Liqoqo Member Welcomes MNR-Mozambique Agreement

MB041810 Mbabane Television Service in English
1630 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Excerpt] Swaziland today lauded the governments of Mozambique and South Africa, and the Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO]movement, for the cease-fire agreement reached during talks in Pretoria yesterday.

A member of the Supreme Council of State, Dr George Msibi, said the people of Swaziland welcomed any step that was designed to bring about peace and stability in the region. He said Swaziland highly commended and acknowledged the role played by the South African Government in bringing the warring parties to the negotiating table. He said Swaziland also congratulates the president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, for his maturity and statesmanship by negotiating with the MNR. He expressed the hope that the parties involved in the Pretoria accord would appreciate that whatever they did affected the well-being of the peoples of the region, especially those of the Third World, who, he said, have a duty to conquer poverty, hunger, disease, and ignorance.

Dr Msibi said the fact that the Government of Mozambique and the MNR realized and acknowledged the desirability of a cease-fire was particularly laudable in light of the insane war they were fighting among themselves as a nation. He added that it was the sincere hope of the Swazi nation that Mozambique and the MNR would not be provoked by foreign elements to prolong the suffering caused by the war.

ZAMBIA

Mundia Warns RSA on Honoring Security Accords

MB050841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said that it would be a tragedy for South Africa if it failed to honor peace and security accords signed with its African neighbors. Mr Mundia, who was addressing a press conference in Maseru yesterday, said South Africa was on test as to whether it will adhere to the Nkomati agreement with Mozambique. He said Mozambique has honored the treaty, but it seemed South Africa has not done so because the war between government troops and the Mozambique National Resistance movement has been intensified since the agreement.

Party Head Leaves for GDR Anniversary Celebrations

MB050846 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The party secretary general, Mr Humphrey Mulemba, left for Berlin, GDR, last night to attend the 35th anniversary of the founding of that country. Mr Mulemba, who is leading a three-man delegation to the celebrations, which start on 6 October, is expected back home early next week. The party chief was seen off at Lusaka International Airport by the secretary of state for defense and security, Mr Grey Zulu; members of the Central Committee; and several senior party and government officials.

Lameck Goma Goes to Cuba for Visit

For reportage on the visit of Minister of Foreign Affairs Lameck Goma to Cuba, see the Cuba section of the 4 October Latin America *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Mali Envoy Arrives With Message for Kaunda

MB041734 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] A special envoy of Mali's head of state, General Moussa Traore, arrived today from Nairobi, Kenya, to deliver a special message to President Kaunda. Speaking at Lusaka International Airport, the envoy, Mobido Keita, who is also minister of labor

and public service, said that he was on a 7-day official visit to Zambia during which he will hand over the message to President Kaunda.

Mr Keita did not disclose the contents of the message but said he already delivered a similar message to Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi. From Zambia he will fly to Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to present another message to President Julius Nyerere.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Urges U.S. To Reexamine African Policy

MB041955 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has urged the United States to reexamine and adjust its African policy in order to make it more positive. He told newsmen in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, yesterday that Pretoria should accept the fact that the South African apartheid system violates democracy seriously. He said Washington's declared policy of constructive engagement with South Africa reflects badly on the superpowers.

Comrade Mugabe said he had pointed this out to the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, when he met him in New York on Tuesday. The prime minister said there are many ways in which Washington can help destroy South Africa's evil system of apartheid. Comrade Mugabe asked why the United States will not give assistance to liberation movements in southern Africa, yet it does so in Nicaragua. He said his government will not allow any dominance of its territory by whatever means, adding that Zimbabwe and the rest of the Frontline States want their people to remain sovereign.

Later Comrade Mugabe delivered a speech at the University of Pittsburgh, where he was the guest of honor. The prime minister later left for North Carolina where he is to receive an honorary doctorate (?of laws) degree from St. Augustine's College, [name indistinct] university. Comrade Mugabe and his delegation, which includes the minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Witness Mangwende, is expected in Harare on Sunday.

U.S. Ignores Human Rights

MB051029 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 5 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe has accused the United States of ignoring the human rights violations in South Africa and Namibia. He told a news conference in Pittsburgh, United States, that the Reagan administration has (?inferred wide-spread) so-called Soviet influence in the region. This attitude [words indistinct] has continued the (?delay of) the independence of Namibia.

He said superpower rivalry in the region [word indistinct] to make the majority of the people suffer, and added that the region would not allow friends to become (?martyrs). Comrade Mugabe called on the United States to change its policy on Africa, and make it more progressive [word indistinct]. He said he had raised this issue with the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, during talks with him on Monday. The prime minister noted that Zimbabwe [words indistinct], including stopping [words indistinct] the Pretoria regime [words indistinct].

ZAPU Allowed To Hold Meetings After 4-Month Ban

MB041211 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 4 Oct 84

[Text] The Zimbabwe Government has lifted its 4-month-old ban on all meetings of the opposition ZAPU party in the Central Midlands and Mashonaland West provinces. This has been announced by the minister of home affairs, Mr Simbi Mubako. However, police permission has to be granted for each meeting. Mr Mubako says the ban will be reimposed if ZAPU is seen to be encouraging anti-government dissidents.